Weather
Cold, clear weather today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 43.3 and the minimum 25.2, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 54.3 and 30.2.

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U.S. COMPANY TO FINANCE 30 MILLIONS CHINESE LOAN

Change Is Announced In Advance Arranged By Hsu En-yuen

TERMS TO STAND

Security Is On Wine And Tobacco Revenues Of The Country

PAYMENT IS MADE

Withdrawal Of Chicago Bank Due To Protest Of Powers

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, December 11.—The Pacific Development Company, represented in China by Mr. E. B Bruce, has taken over from the Continental and Commercial Bank of Chicago the rights to the much discussed American $30,000,000 Loan on the security of the Wine and Tobacco Revenue, and a contract for a loan for this amount and on terms practically identical with those provided for in the original loan contract was signed a few days ago by Mr. Bruce in behalf of his company and by Chin Yun-peng and Li Shih-hao the Minister of Finance on behalf of China.

The first advance on this loan Gold $5,500,000, has already been paid over to the Government, and the balance of $24,500,000 will be advanced in instalments at regular intervals. There is to be an American Vice or Associate Director of the Wine and Tobacco Bureau, and that Bureau as well as the whole system of collecting the Wine and Tobacco Revenue is to be reorganised along the lines indicated by your correspondent yesterday.

WHY BANK WITHDREW

With regard to the withdrawal of the Continental and Commercial Bank from this loan it is reported here that the directorate of the Chicago bank did not feel justified in going on with the loan after the protests of various of the foreign Powers were registered against it. On some sides these protests were made on the ground that the Continental Bank's loan was premature in view of the pending formation of the New Consortium, while the Japanese protest, although based on these grounds, is understood to have had as its real motive an objection to the extension of any kind of American financial activity in China.

The Continental and Commercial Bank's agreement for an advance of $30,000,000 therefore never went farther than the floating of a loan for $5,500,000 with which to write off the Wine and Tobacco loan made by the same bank in November, 1916. This original loan matured in November of this year, and the new loan by the Continental Bank was merely a paper transaction designed to relieve China of the old obligation.

After the protest by the foreign Powers against the $30,000,000 loan agreement made by the Continental and Commercial Bank with Hsu En-yuan at Washington last Fall there was a movement to make this proposed advance a joint affair in which England, France, the United States and Japan—in case she proved willing to come in on the terms of the other three Powers—were to share. It was stated at this time that strong pressure was being brought to bear on Japan to induce her to enter the New Consortium under the condition that she waive all her claims to special spheres of influence in Manchuria and Inner Mongolia; and it was hoped that this loan could be made, with Japan participating in it, in the nature of an advance on the New Consortium. This plan fell through, however, and with the withdrawal of the Continental and Commercial Bank from the loan China was left in a difficult financial position.

MUCH OPPOSITION

This situation left the coast clear for an American loan, and Mr. Bruce has availed himself of the opportunity to make what appears to be an independent non-group loan in behalf of the Pacific Development Company, one of the largest financial houses in the United States. There has been and is much opposition to the present loan, first because it

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America Assumes Control Of Exchange In China To Safeguard Interests

Opinion Given By Shanghai Bankers Is That London Papers Have Taken Wrong View Of Situation

(Reuter's Service)

London, December 11.—Messrs. Montagu's silver report for the week ended December 11, states:

"The market has been steady. The tone had an upward tendency and the price ruled well below New York parity. Today's price of 76¼ pence per ounce was a new record.

"The announcement that the United States Treasury has arranged to sell silver dollars to China through American banks in China against export to the United States is important. It is understood that a minimum price will be fixed at Shanghai and circulated on a basis of 129 cents, the melting value of the dollar, plus cost of transmission, and that when the Chinese demand falls below the figure thus reached sales will be discontinued. About 55,000,000 dollars are said to be available."

The Morning Post commenting on the above arrangement points out that it will probably result in the control of the Far Eastern exchanges being for some little time in American rather than in British hands. It expresses the opinion that from the standpoint of pushing to the utmost its banking and commercial activities in China, the American Government was probably acted wisely in making the existing banks its agents. "The American Government," says the journal, "has looked well after its private enterprises, believing that in so doing the financial interests of America are best furthered. Business circles here are not disposed to challenge the shrewdness or soundness of a view which the British Government would do well carefully to note."

TIMES GIVES VIEW

The Times comments:

"The arrangement will obviously place British exchange banks operating in China at a disadvantage since they will only be able to purchase the silver dollars from the American banks. It remains to be seen what terms the American banks will demand from the British exchange banks for silver, and perhaps the valuable services which the exchange banks have been able to render the American banks in the past will not be forgotten by the latter in the use of this monopoly, but in effect the arrangement will of course enable the American banks to purchase sterling bills on more favorable terms than the British banks."

London, December 10.—Lord Swaythling who has just returned from America, interviewed on the problem of supplying Europe in face of the increasing difficulty of payment owing to the rise in the American exchange, said that the deadlock could only be removed by international agreement. He suggested the suspension of payments for three years for imports of machinery and raw materials by buyers in necessitous countries, the Governments concerned guaranteeing exporters against loss.

London Papers Hold Wrong View, Say Shanghai Bankers

London papers are taking the wrong view of the arrangement discussed in the above according to local British bankers. The London Times particularly seems to show a lack of familiarity with conditions in Shanghai. American banks are doing this business in behalf of the United States Government on a commission basis and if silver is required in China it is a matter of little importance to British banks who brings it or how it is brought.

The mere announcement in the United States of the arrangement concluded between the three American exchange banks in China and the United States Treasury has already driven the price of silver in the open market to between G.$1.31 andd G.$1.32 per ounce. So long as this price prevails, the arrangement concluded by the American banks is not likely to come into force as silver will be obtainable in the open market as cheap as American bankers can obtain it from the Treasury in the form of silver dollars.

British bankers in Shanghai have stated that the arrangement

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Australian Airman Wins Long Flight From England

(Reuter's Service)

Port Darwin, December 9.—Captain Ross Smith arrived here today. All well.

London, December 10.—A Paris telegram to the Times states that Poulet started from Bangkok two hours after Captain Ross Smith. He was caught in an equatorial storm and blown back 350 miles and narrowly averted disaster. He landed at Rangoon.

NEARS END OF FLIGHT

London, December 9.—Captain Ross Smith flying a Vickers Vimy machine arrived at Bima (Sumbawa) in the evening of December 8. He anticipated reaching Australia today. To win the Australian Government's £10,000 prize he must arrive by December 11.

The newspapers give prominence to his magnificient achievement in arriving at Delhi on November 25. He had flown for twenty-five hours during the preceding three days and covered six hundred miles in two days. The papers state that these superb performances have opened up a new era in world communication. Captain Ross Smith describes his flight as uneventful. The Australian navy is patrolling the last stretch of 700 miles to Port Darwin.

Meanwhile the Frenchman Poulet, who is not a competitor for the £10,000 prize, has not been reported since he left Bangkok on December 2. He is flying a Caudron aeroplane, which does not afford a maximum of protection against the weather, and he has experienced most wretched weather and temperatures

OTHER FLIERS

The other fliers en route for Australia are Matthews (Sopwith) last reported at Vienna on October 22, Wilkins (Blackburn-Kangaroo) last reported at Sudla Bay on December 5 and Howell (Martinsyde) last reported at Pisa on December 4.

Note.—Reuter's Wireless message of December 11 from Paris reported that Captain Ross Smith had reached Port Darwin.

PUBLISHES DAIRY

London, December 10.—The sterling quality of Captain Ross Smith's superb flight from Hounslow to Port Darwin is revealed in the publication this morning of his

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D'Annunzio States Terms He Wants Italy To Meet

(Reuter's Service)

London, December 11.—D'Annunzio has informed General Badoglio that if Italy guarantee that she will not renounce Fiume nor evacuate the territories she has occupied since the armistice, he is ready to co-operate to secure a return to normal conditions.

(French Wireless Service)

Paris, December 14 (via Lyons and Koukaza).—Signor Nitti, the Italian Premier, speaking in the Chamber, stated that he was satisfied with the result of the elections and appealed to the Socialist and Catholic parties to collaborate with the Government. Referring to the question of allowances which Italy should contract in the future Signor Nitti declare that no binding arrangement would be made without previously consulting Parliament.

A vote of confidence in the Government was carried.

London, December 11.—The Italian Foreign Minister, Signor Scialoja, will confer with Mr. Lloyd George and M. Clemenceau in London. There will be no meeting of the Supreme Council in Paris during M. Clemenceau's absence. It is stated in Paris that the whole question of the position of the Peace Conference and the Supreme Council, in view of the departure of the American delegation will be one of the chief subjects of discussion at the conferences in London.

NEW ATTACKS OF REDS IN SOUTH MEET WITH DEFEAT

Heavy Losses Suffered By Bolshevists In Drive On Tsaritsin

COSSACKS GAIN

Retreat Is Continuing On Volunteer Front; Foe Near Kharkov

DRIVE IS CHECKED

Siberian Army Reported To Have Advanced At One Point

(Reuter's Service)

London, December 11.—It is semi-officially stated that on the South Russian front the Bolshevist attacks have been renewed with great vigor. Against the Cascasus army the attacks definitely failed. While the Bolshevist gains in the Don Sector are counter-balanced by their losses. A big Bolshevist attack against Tsaritsin delivered on December 1 failed disastrously. General Wrangel's cavalry opened a counter-offensive, cutting the enemy's rear communications and compelling them to retire in disorder. Subsequently the enemy were driven back beyond Dubovka thus abandoning all their gains of November.

In the Don sector the Cossacks have recaptured Butuplincvka and swept the enemy from the railway back to the town of Kalash, making large captures. Further West the Bolshevists have reached Pavlosk.

On the Volunteer front the retirement has generally continued, except around Biryutsh. The Reds have occupied Bielgorod, reached within fifty miles of Kharkov, and are now threatening Khiefe, where the situation is somewhat anxious.

Irkutsk Issues Report That Drive Is Checked

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Irkutsk, December 13.—The following communique is issued by General headquarters: "Our troops occupy positions between Kargat and Chulym stations. On December 8 all the attacks of the Reds were repulsed and the enemy retreated having sustained heavy losses. On December 9 our troops advanced westwards and captured prisoners. North and South of the railway the situation is unchanged. On the internal fronts the Reds have been driven out of the districts of Minusinsk and Chernekamsk and are now retreating Southwards."

Irkutsk, December 13.—A new law has been passed granting an increase in army pay and allowances to soldiers' families.

Judenitch's Army Discussed In Commons

(Reuter's Service)

London, December 9.—In the House of Commons today at question time Sir Hamar Greenwood said that the Supreme Council in Paris had requested the Provisional Government of Esthonia not to take drastic action as regards General Judenitch's army pending the decision of the Peace Conference. Meanwhile the disposal of Colonel Bermondt's forces was in the hands of the Inter-Allied Military Mission. General Judenitch's troops were in need of organisation, and certain units had been voluntarily disarmed by the Esthonians.

Mr. N. Gratton Doyle asked what steps had been taken to establish a battalion of Oversea guards representative of all the Dominions. Mr. Winston Churchill replied that the Dominions had been consulted but no decision had yet been reached. Further consideration of the matter must stand over until the future organisation of the army was settled.

Replying to Mr. William Lunn, Mr. Churchill stated that 100 Russian prisoners were being held by the British as hostages for the safety of British subjects in Russia.

Replying to a question Major Baird said that the Home Secretary was aware that certain persons were at present carrying on revolutionary propaganda in Great Britain with the object of abolishing parliamentary government and establishing a government on the lines of the Russian Soviet system.

(Continued on Page 4)

The Truth About Korea

Today in his article on the editiorial page Mr. Peffer tells of the peaceful revolt of the Koreans against Japanese oppression. Having gone to Korea with an open mind and without prejudice, the writer has returned to China with a mission—the revelation of Japanese outrages against an enslaved people, who are determined to submit to extermination rather than slavery.

"Students ran into bayonets with breasts bared.

"Police jabbed and kicked and killed.

"When one procession was broken up another formed and marched straight at the waiting troops.

"I can think of no finer courage.

"The cruelty, savagry, barbarity with which it (Japan) crushed will stand against it for generations.

"Aged women and young men run through with swords.

"Only those who have lived and died under the Turk can tell a similar tale."

These and many more striking assertions are to be found in Mr. Peffer's story of conditions in Korea of which he learned while making a painstaking investigation of things there as they really are. The story is of gripping interest, thrilling in the extreme, and of vital importance because of the necessity that the peoples of the world, and those of the Far East in particular, learn the "truth about Korea."

U.S. TO ENFORCE DRASTIC RULES TO SAVE COAL

Lighting Is Restricted And Activities Of Industries Are Curtailed

MINERS ISSUE STATEMENT

Men Immediately To Resume Work Under Terms Of Settlement Reached

(American Press Wireless)

Washington.—Mr. Henry A. Garfield, Federal Fuel Administrator, has sent in his resignation to President Wilson. It is reported that Mr. Garfield disagreed with the President's concessions to the Coal Miners Unions in the settlement of the coal strike.

DRASTIC REGULATIONS

Washington, December 8.—The Fuel Administrator has issued drastic regulations, covering the whole of the United States, for the purpose of saving coal. All lighting in streets is curtailed, stores and factories are rationed both in lighting and heating, all manufacturing plants, except these making necessary products, must reduce their operations so as not to exceed three days a week. Electric railway services must be reduced to a minimum. No places of entertainment are allowed lights except between 7 p.m. and 11 p.m. Office lights must be extinguished by 4 p.m.

(Reuter's Service)

Indianapolis, December 10.—The coal strike is ended. The terms of settlement provide for an immediate resumption of work, a 14 percent advance in wages and the appointment of a commission to endeavor to determine within two months the basis of a new wage agreement.

MEN ISSUE STATEMENT

Indianapolis, December 10.—The miners have issued a statement reviewing the coal settlement. They point out that neither operators nor miners will be allowed to change the basis of the settlement and that no discrimination by operators will be permitted. They affirm that the mine workers have full confidence in the President and a profound regard for his will and judgment.

Paris, December 9.—Unless there is a speedy improvement in the coal situation, passenger traffic on the main French railways will probably have to be still further restricted. No definite decision has yet been taken, but the matter is under consideration.

The first shipment of coal from the Sarr Basin has reached Havre from Rotterdam, in French bottons.

HALF MILLION DOLLAR FIRE RAZES GREAT COTTON MILL

Poa-fung Plant In Chapei Destroyed In Early Morning Blaze

LIFE LOSS FEARED

Co-operation Of Firemen Prevents Damage To Other Factories

The Poa-fung cotton mill in Chapei, on Soochow creek, opposite the Markham Road bridge, and valued at $500,000 was completely destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. Reports of a number of workmen being trapped in the building and losing their lives could not be confirmed and were denied by officials of the company.

Co-operation of Settlement and Chapei fire brigades prevented the flames from spreading to an adjoining flour mill valued at several hundred thousand dollars.

The fire was caused by friction due to the negligence of a drowsy oiler.

It started about 2:30 a.m. and not only destroyed the great cotton plant but also damaged and threatened with destruction an adjoining factory. Prompt and efficient work of Chief M. W. Pett and his firemen saved adjoining property. Although the fire was outside the Settlement limits the local fire fighters responded when the blaze was seen from the Sinza watch tower.

Officials of the fire and police departments were under the impression last night that there have been many casualities in the conflagration.

The Pao-fung cotton yarn plant was the center of commercial interest when it was leased by Mr. Kiu Pah-sung from the owner, Mr. Chu Yu-sung, at a rate which enabled him to make a net profit of some $3,000 a day. The lease was for five years and had run for only two years when the fire occurred.

FOUR OTHER FIRES

The Sinza Division responded to four other alarms yesterday.

Fire at a boarding house at 18 Burkill Road, occupied by Miss L. Laplanche, caused the firemen 20 minutes of trouble as the seat of the blaze was hard to get at and the fire had a tremendous start and was spreading through the top of the building before the department arrived.

Lines taken up the back stairway and through the front of the house checked the blaze. A room occupied by Mr. A. Watson was damaged by fire and two rooms on the floor below were damaged by water.

Just prior to the big blaze in Chapei, the Sinza Division responded to an alarm from a Chinese tailor's shop at 62 Great Western Road. Little damage was done. Cotton on the second floor was set afire by an over-heated charcoal stove. Effective work by the occupants and police kept the blaze in hand before the department arrived.

Two other fires in the Western District caused little damage.

Fall Says Mexicans Plotted Revolution In United States

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, December 5.—The memorandum which Senator Fall submitted to President Wilson on December 5 stated that Mexican Extremists supported by General Carranza had plotted a revolution in the United States. The movement was planned to begin with a general strike last November, when one Eastern and two Pacific ports were to have been seized, and a new capital established in Colorado. When the revolution had succeeded the Mexicans were to have been given as a reward the border states acquired by the United States in 1848. Details of the plot were obtained from minutes of a meeting of Extremists held in Mexico City on October 15.

New Government Formed In Spain

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, December 13.—According to a Madrid telegram, the new Spanish Government has been definitively formed with Senor Allende Salazar as Premier. The Marques de Lema retains the portfolio of Foreign Affairs.

One Killed, Three Wounded In Daring Break Of Convicts

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Hongkong, December 15.—At 4 o'clock this morning a Chinese prisoner at Victoria goal managed to break the locks and escape from his cell. He attacked warder Speed whom he fatally stabbed with thirteen wounds and also wounded two Indian warders who rushed to Speed's assistance. One of the Indian warders has since died. The convict took possession of Speed's keys, and proceeded to liberate three other prisoners, all of whom escaped. So far none of the men have been captured.

BRITISH UNIONS ASK GOVERNMENT FOR RUSS PEACE

Lift Blockade And Let Us Probe Conditions Cry Raised By Labor

SOVIET TERMS PROPOSED

Leaders Would Recognise Foreign Debts If Allies Will Withdraw Troops

(Reuter's Service)

London, December 10.—At the Trade Union Congress today Mr. J. H. Thomas, the chairman, announced that replying to a deputation from the Congress on December 8, Mr. Lloyd George had stated that the Government intended to introduce before Christmas a bill for National Unemployment Insurance.

A proposal to establish a Trade Union General Council in order to assist in the settlement of strikes and concentrate the whole Trade Union movement on industrial disputes was adopted, after an amendment for shelving the proposal had been defeated, by 2,884,000 votes to 1,722,000.

A resolution was passed unanimously demanding that the Government should immediately consider the Bolshevist peace overtures, raise the blockade of Russia and allow a Labor delegation to go to Russia to investigate conditions.

There was a stormy scene when after Mr. Tom Mann had delivered a vigorous speech in favor of peace with Soviet Russia and immediate raising of the blockade, Colonel John Ward entered the hall and demanded a hearing. He met with a hostile reception and was boohed and greeted with cries of "traitor," "renegade." Eventually Colonel Ward was allowed to speak. He denounced the Bolshevists and declared that they ruled by force of terrorism over a reluctant people.

Soviet's Peace Terms Published In London

London, November 6.—(By Associated Press.—The Daily Herald, the labor organ, today prints the full draft of the conditions upon which the leaders of the Soviet Government in Russia are willing to discuss peace terms with the Allied and associated powers.

The terms were brought to London by Lieutenant Colonel Lestrange Malone, Liberal member of Parliament who recently returned from Russia.

The Soviet Government proposes a peace conference in a neutral country after an agreement on an armistice for all the fronts, all the de facto governments meantime to remain in control.

The blockade would be removed and the Soviet Government and the nationals of the Associated and Allied governments would have free rights of transit over all the railways and at ports of the former Russian Empire, and free trade communication in and out of the country.

The conditions provide further that the Soviet Government would be entitled to send representatives to all Allied countries; for amnesty for all Russian military and political prisoners; for the withdrawal of all Allied troops from Russian territory and the cessation of Allied military help to the Russian forces.

The Soviet Government also promises to recognise all foreign debt obligations of the former Russian Empire.

Willingness is expected for a conference on this basis, provided the Allies make a proposal before November 15. The Soviet government is "anxious to have a semi-official guarantee from the American and British Governments that they will do their utmost to ensure that France lives up to the conditions of the armistice."

The draft concludes by saying that the Soviet government "hopes it will not be necessary to transfer

(Continued on Page 4)

CONCESSIONS ARE ASKED IN GERMAN REPLY TO DEMANDS

Declares It Impossible To Surrender Shipping Asked By Allies

INQUIRY SOUGHT

Serious Differences At Berlin Believed To Have Arisen

POSITION STATED

Substance Of Notes Of Supreme Council Announced

(French Wireless Service)

Paris, December 13.—According to a Zurich telegram to the Petit Parisien the tone of Germany's reply is as follows: Germany declares herself ready, in principle, to pay an indemnity for the German ships sunk at Scapa Flow. She asserts however that the surrender of 400,000 tons of port material is an impossibility, as the total amount of dock material possessed by Germany is only 250,000 tons. Germany therefore proposes that the question of how much she can hand over be investigated by a Commission of Experts, to meet shortly.

The situation in Germany is obscure, but it would appear that there are serious differences of opinion in the Berlin Government over the latest Allied note. Herr Hermann Mueller, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, who was to have made a statement in the National Assembly first on Tuesday, and then on Thursday, has not yet spoken. It is even reported that he had tendered his resignation at one moment, but that after consultation with the Chancellor, Herr Baner, he subsequently revoked his decision.

Firm Stand Is Taken By Allies In Notes

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, December 8.—The Supreme Council's note to Germany was presented tonight. It repudiates Germany's alleged right to demand, (as compensation for the absence of the American Delegates in the Commissions until the United States has ratified the treaty), a modification of the clauses concerning the surrender of war criminals and the return of prisoners of war. The note emphasises that the treaty comes into operation when Germany and three principal Allies have ratified it. The note points out that France has frequently declared her willingness to liberate prisoners of war directly the treaty is enforced.

The Supreme Council declines to recognise objections to the compensation demanded for the Scapa Flow sinkings and the provision of eventual measures formulated in its Note of November 1.

A separate reply is appended regarding the German note on the Scapa Flow incident.

The Allies express willingness equitably to examine the German objections to the Allies' selections of floating-docks, cranes, tugs, and dreadgers if it can be shown that the demands are likely seriously to prejudice Germany's capacity satisfactorily to maintain river navigation, or like vital economic interests.

REMINDER GIVEN

Referring to the last paragraph of the Protocol (whereunder military enforcement of infringements of the treaty is reserved to the Allies) the note says that the signature of the Protocol and the deposit of ratifications will determine the operation of the treaty and the consequent state of peace, which will be guaranteed by the general treaty stipulations as well as the ordinary methods recognised by international law. Until the treaty operates the the Supreme Council reminds Germany for the last time that a denunciation of the armistice is sufficient to give the Allied armies full latitude with a view to such military measures as they judge necessary. "In this spirit," says the note, "We expect signature of the treaty without delay and the deposit of ratifications."

Referring to the sinkings at Scapa Flow the note sharply repudiates the German declaration that the destruction of the Gerthan ships in no way constituted a violation of Germany's obligations and that blame for the destruction lay with the Allies themselves. The Supreme Council declares that it considers this nothing but an inexplicable attempt wilfully to delay the enforcement of the treaty and the definite restoration of peace. In view of the circumstances the Allies consider that the Germans cannot repudiate responsibility or seek in arbitration a solution of acts of war, the settlement of which belongs to the Allies.

OPINION IN FRANCE

Paris, December 9.—French public opinion is unanimous that the German Government will be very wise to comply with the demands of the Allied note, without delay. The patience of the Allied peoples is exhausted, and there will assuredly be no weakness in enforcing the terms of the Peace Treaty. Feeling in the United States is in full accord with that in France and Great Britain, opinion is unanimous that the German Government will be very wise to comply with the demands of the Allied note, without delay. The announcement from Washington that the United States troops on the Rhine are at Marshal Foch's disposal should dispel any idea the Germans may cherish that there is a rift in the Alliance.

Paris, December 9.—Mr. Polk the Chief American Delegate to the Peace Conference in the course of an interview declared that the departure of the American Peace Delegation tonight was in no way connected with the attitude of the American Senate. The departure had been arranged at the beginning of November.

REPORT TO COMMONS

London, December 12.—In the House of Commons today Mr. Winston Churchill, Secretary of State for War, said that he had received no information showing that Germany was making efforts to organise an army for offensive purposes. All the evidence went to show that the German regular army was being reduced in general accordance with the peace terms. German regular army or defense force, was at its maximum in August, 1919 when it was estimated at 500,000 men. Its present strength was estimated at 390,000 men and under the treaty these were to be reduced to 200,000.

Mr. Churchill stated that in addition there were 70,000 mobile armed constabulary, distributed among the larger towns, and there were also civic guards who had agreed to serve in the event of serious local disturbances. He added that the Peace Conference was at present considering the question of these organisations.

Conferences In London Are Brought To Close

(French Wireless Service)

Paris, December 14.—The conferences in London have come to an end. They dealt with economic and financial questions solely concerning France and Great Britain, and certain international questions hitherto unsolved by the Peace Conference, notably the Adriatic, Russian and Turkish problems.

The official communique issued to French press representatives emphasises that the conferences were marked by the greatest cordiality, that a satisfactory agreement was reached on all the matters discussed during the three days meetings, and that the complete solidarity of the Allies was thus once more affirmed.

Mr. Lloyd George is to make a statement in the House of Commons tomorrow or Tuesday on the decisions reached by the Conference, while the French Government practically at the same time will make an announcement dealing more particularly with the economic questions which form the country's main concern.

M. Clemenceau left London this morning and is expected to arrive in Paris this afternoon, with M. Boucheur. The French Ambassador, M. Paul Cambon, accompanied the Premier to Charing Cross, where a number of distinguished Frenchmen had gathered to see him off. The crowd gave M. Clemenceau an ovation.

The German Government's reply to the latest Allied note has reached the German Delegation in Paris. Allowing for the time required for decyphering and translating the document, it is not likely to be handed to the Secretariat of the Peace Conference before tomorrow morning.

Dr. Renner, the Austrian Chancellor, yesterday called on the principal Allied Delegations to whom he explained the distressing situation in Austria. He will be heard by the Supreme Council tomorrow.

POWERS AT CONFERENCE

Paris, December 13.—All the French newspapers emphasise the importance of the conferences at present being held in London. It is pointed out that all the Great Allied Powers are represented. Signor Scialoja, the chief Italian Delegate and Mr. John W. Davis, the United Stated Ambassador, attended yesterday morning's conference.

According to the Petit Journal four main questions are under discussion: (1) The Adriatic problem (2) the Russian Situation (3) the future of Turkey and (4) the attitude of Germany. The Petit Journal states that the Allied Representatives are convinced of the necessity of perfect agreement between all the Allies' in dealing with these matters, and that at the conference in London they have succeeded in finding general formula which will serve as a basis for this agreement. Questions of detail, however, will have to be discussed in due course. None the less, adds the Petit Journal, it can be affirmed that a great advance has been made already.

In addition it is stated that an agreement will shortly be concluded between the French and British Governments and French and British banking groups, for the granting of extensive commercial credits, conditionally upon such credits being solely devoted to facilitating and stimulating industrial reconstruction.

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, December 9.—Mr. Lloyd George has sent his private secretary to Paris to convey a new formula for the Allies' note to Germany which has been sanctioned by the British Cabinet. It is understood that Great Britain has asked for a modification of the threat of a resumption of hostilities in the event of Germany not consenting to an immediate enforcement of the peace treaty.

MEETING IN BUDAPEST

Paris, December 14.—A Budapest message announces that a Cabinet Council was held yesterday at which besides Ministers, Count Albert Appon-yi, M. Stephan Bethlen and M. Paul Tolocky were present. The last of members of the Hungarian Peace Delegation was definitively settle. The Cabinet also dealt with the Supreme Council's latest note, and the text of Hungary's reply was agreed upon. Lastly questions of supply were discussed.

Foreign Trade Will Be Topic At Conference

Business Men Of America To Hold Important Meeting At San Francisco

San Francisco, November 12.—In order to give full consideration to the problem arising from the act that the United States has now become the creditor nation of the world, the National Foreign Trade Council of New York has advised the Pacific Coast Committee, in charge of the seventh annual convention of that body in this city next May, that this subject will be given extended attention. This is a particularly important problem for the American businessman because of the inevitable large increase of imports that will result from this country's position as a creditor nation.

Another important problem to be studied will be that of foreign markets capable of increased development for American commodities and domestic production fields studied to see what lines here are capable of expansion for foreign trade.

Special co-operation will be sought from Chambers of Commerce located in production centers interested in foreign trade.

The sessions of the convention will be held at the Municipal Auditorium located at the civic center here, one of the finest buildings of its kind in the country today.

POET'S LETTERS STOLEN

(Reuter's Wireless Service)

Paris, December 13.—A collection of the early letters of Edmond Rostand, in the possession of the late poet's sister, has been stolen.

"DE LUXE ANNIE"

Smiles from the Mixed Court

Woo Woo-sez who says he was woo-wooing Old Man Morpheus the other night at 68 Wenchow Road when Zung Pau-sung got sleepy with no place to go, strolled into the Mixed Court yesterday with a sad tale of how he lost his bed.

His bed was in his bedroom, he said.

And the court didn't question the statement.

But then he says the evil Sung came hopping in and took his bed right out with him. In fact, he walked right in and turned around and walked right out again—with the said bed.

Sez clamored all over the place so vociferiously that a fellow lodger heard the uproar and came to the rescue.

He apologised when he discovered that it was such a simple matter as burglary, he told the court.

He interfered because he thought the building was on fire. And he'd no particular ambition for incineration.

Anyway Zung "got his" and must restore the bed.

Silver Jubilee Of W. Z. Zee And Sons

The firm of Messrs. W. Z. Zee and Sons, now approaching their Silver Jubilee, was established in 1895 by Mr. W. Z. Zee under the name of Zung Lee carrying on business on a modest scale in Broadway. Owing to the rapid progress made by the founder, the firm soon moved into larger premises in the same thoroughfare. Mr. Zee's two sons T. A. and T. Y. Zee, joined the business in 1912 and the firm's hong name was then changed to Zung Lee and Sons, since when the concern has made further rapid progress. In 1914 it was found that the premises were not sufficiently large to handle their ever increasing business, and consequently they decided to erect their own premises and godowns at the corner of Broadway and Tiendong Roads, which were again extensively altered and expanded during this year.

The firm's name was again restyled to W. Z. Zee and Sons at the beginning of 1918. The turnover of the business ran up, at the end of the last financial year December 31, 1918, to more than 100 percent over that of any of the largest Chinese firms competing in the same trade in China.

Hearing Of Ship Suit Opens In British Court

The hearing of the claim for damages resulting from the recent fire on the motorship Stasia filed by La Societe Maritime Francais against the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Company, Ltd., was started yesterday in the British Supreme Court. The case will be continued this morning.

Judge Sir Havilland de Sausmarez heard the trial. Mr. L. Hartopp and M. A. de Pac de Marsoulies, appeared for the plaintiffs, while Mr. W. A. C. Platt and Mr. Lipson Ward were counsel for the defendants. Mr. Edward W. Godfrey watched the case on behalf of the underwriters.

Plaintiffs alleged negligence. The defense was a general denial of the allegation.

In his opening address, Mr. Hartopp said that the Stasia was constructed in Vancouver, and made her maiden trip to Shanghai, and after her arrival here went into the Old Dock. Early in November the repair work was very nearly completed, and on the morning of the 14th defendants' workmen were putting on the final touches—they being the sole people in the engine room and being without any kind of European supervision on the part of the Dock Company, were using naked lights, when a fearful fire occurred, and notwithstanding the efforts of the Fire Brigade, River Police and Fire Floats, it was eventually found necessary to ask the British gunboat Gnat to go down and put a hole into her and sink her; but this had not been done before she was practically gutted. All the stern part of the vessel was practically torn out, and it was not until the morning of the next day that the fire was eventually extinguished.

Mr. Hartopp continued that the next day a letter was written to the Dock Company, asking them to furnish a report about the fire, which they did.

Counsel read extracts from this report, and suggested, with regard to the report as to the No. 12 Fitter, that that man was the origin of the fire. The report said that this man went into the engine room at 7 a.m. and began collecting his tools, and placed the lighted candle which he was carrying on the after part of the motor; that he afterwards started to carry a screw jack from some other part of the engine room, and it was at that moment that he discovered the ship to be on fire; he immediately left the engine room and made a report to the Chief Engineer.

Mr. Hartopp submitted, on the above facts, and on the authority of the cases which he would quote, that the doctrine of res ipsa loquioter applied in this case; and he asked the court to hold that it was for the other side to explain, and that if the case stood there that the plaintiffs were entitled to judgment.

Mr. Hartopp then called Captain Svenson, commander of the vessel, who gave evidence to the effect that he was asleep in his cabin when the fire broke out. He did not see anybody coming from the engine room. The chief engineer could not be called, as, unfortunately, he was dead.

Asked whether he was in charge of the ship, witness said that the master was always in charge of the ship, but as long as the ship was in dock companies' hands there was not much to do. Witness had received no report from the superintendent of the Dock Co. that the work was finished.

Cross-examined, witness said that the captain of a ship was always in charge, whether in dry dock or not. He agreed that the Captain's duty was to see that nothing improper went on, and that there was nothing dangerous. As far as the engine room was concerned, it would be the duty of the chief engineer or any other engineer, to look after it, and to stop anything dangerous going on.

Witness did not see the contracts, and could not say whether the only actual contract was for sheathing the bottom of the ship with metal. He had trouble with the engines in the early part of the journey from Japan. He had to speak to the engineer about the condition of the engine room.

Witness said he had heard that candles were used in the engine room at times in order to see in certain parts.

The No. 2 Fitter was then questioned by Mr. Hartopp. He said that candles had been used in the engine room; he had seen the chief engineer himself using candles and the chief engineer had seen the workmen doing so. The No. 12 Fitter had disappeared, and had not been seen since.

Clemenceau's Visit To London Topic In British Papers

Bonar Law Denies Separate Treaty With France Is Being Negotiated

(Reuter's Service)

London, December 10.—Replying to Colonel Wedgewood in the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. Bonar Law denied that negotiations were proceeding for the conclusion of a separate Anglo-French treaty for the defense of France, in view of the abstention of America, but the papers this morning attach great significance to M. Clemenceau's visit.

The Daily Mail urges the importance of Great Britain and France adopting a common policy towards Russia.

The Times emphasises the point that the difficulties of European recontruction have been intensified by America's abstention. It says that Great Britain and France alone are able to deal with the problem and the closest union between them is indispensable.

The Daily Herald calls on Labor to repudiate "the threatened dual alliance which would make France the dictator of Europe."

The present condition of France, however, which is expressed by the fall of the franc to sixpence sufficiently explains the object of M. Clemenceau's visit. He is coming on a pilgrimage of mercy to obtain inter alia, greater importation of coal, the lack of which is causing a general restriction of railway services in France and preventing the restoration of the ruined departments, where textile factories which had recently restarted have again been compelled to close down.

M. Clemenceau will also discuss with Mr. Lloyd George outstanding matters in connection with the peace treaty, particularly the issues involved in the constitution of the League of Nations. There will be no official welcome as the visit is not a State one. M. Clemenceau will return to Paris immediately his business with Mr. Lloyd George is finished.

I see that those China Realty ads are still running in *The China Press.* What do you think of the proposition?"

"I think the idea is fundamentally sound, old man. I myself have bought two or three plots as a spec.

"You see, Shanghai is growing at such a tremendous rate that more and more land is required for industrial, commercial and domestic purposes.

"That being the case, it is obvious to anybody that if you buy land now and hold it for a year or two, you are absolutely certain of a large profit."

Our specialty is land for any purpose and in any locality. Call in and see us.

CHINA REALTY CO., LTD.
REAL ESTATE — ARCHITECTS — INSURANCE
Corner of Nanking and Kiangse Roads.
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Paying by check is a simple, easy method of keeping track of every expenditure made from day to day.

The cancelled checks as returned to you each month by this bank are RECEIPTS, the stubs in your checkbook an accurate ACCOUNT of every dollar spent.

Even months from now you can go back to your checkbook and know at a glance to whom and for what you've paid out money.

If you pay cash there's always a chance of losing the money—in which case it's a dead loss. If you lose a check it's worthless to the finder—or to make doubly sure you can easily order payment on it stopped.

Adopt the pay-by-check system in meeting personal and household bills. Saves time, trouble, worry and money for you.

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Dealers in all descriptions of furs and skins

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Please call at our store at once (as there is a sale on at present) before the rush comes on.

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"Green Bicycle" Brand
ROLLER FLOUR
(green label)

The Highest Grade Flour milled in Shanghai. Manufactured under the supervision of an American Miller.

Cheaper
than any kind of imported flour.
Quality
equal to the best imported flour

Ask for "GREEN LABEL"

Fou Foong Flour Mill Co.
HEAD OFFICE
57 Peking Road: Phone, Central 154
We are doing both wholesale and retail business, and will send goods to destination ordered.
AGENCIES:
Ting Sheng Rice Shop, Broadway.
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Gifts for Mother

MANICURE SETS, HOLEPROOF SILK STOCKINGS, SILK AND WOOL SWEATERS, SILK AND KID GLOVES.

NOW SHOWING AT

Silberman's Drapery and Outfitting Stores
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Motor Truck Service

for transportation of any cargo, anywhere, at any time, in any weather.
FROM ship to godown, godown to ship or rail, or anywhere you please. Also in Chinese Territory where there are roads.
COST is below that of handcart or wheelbarrow.
CLOSED and open trucks, as desired can be furnished.
SAFE transit is guaranteed.
CRANES are supplied for handling heavy weights, such as safes, strong room doors, machinery, iron and steel, etc.
PRICES quoted on application are inclusive of all costs, haulage, coolie labour and guaranteed safety.

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Xmas Candies
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SULLIVAN'S
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Special rates to Schools

COFFEE
Contains: CAFFEINE 2.5 gr. TANNIN 2.4 gr.
VS.
INSTANT POSTUM
Contains: NEITHER CAFFEINE, TANNIN, OR ANY OTHER HARMFUL DRUG.

Any analytical chemist can prove by analysis, that coffee contains two harmful drugs—

Caffeine—an alkaloid that irritates the heart, liver and kidneys, and upsets the nerves.

Tannin—a drug which produces an astringent action upon the tissues of the stomach and bowels.

But the greatest test of all is made in thousands of homes where it is daily proven by personal experience that headaches, biliousness, indigestion, heart irritation and nervousness are very often caused by coffee drinking.

An ordinary cup of coffee contains about 2½ grains of caffeine, and 2-2/5 grains of tannin.

Some coffee concerns have tried in various ways—without much success—to rid coffee of its caffeine, because they know its harmful effects. Now they are agitated because people are objecting to the presense of tannin in coffee—the same element (but obtained from bark) that is used to tan leather.

The simple, easy way out of coffee troubles is to quit this harmful beverage and use the pure food-drink

INSTANT POSTUM

It is absolutely free from these drugs or any harmful substance. Made only from prime wheat (roasted) and a small percent of molasses. Instant Postum contains the rich, nutritious values of the grain—is a genuine food-drink.

Instant Postum—a soluble powder. A teaspoonful stirred in a cup of hot water, with cream and sugar, makes a delightful beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

—sold by grocers everywhere.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CHINA
MULLER, PHIPPS & HODGES LTD.
33, Kiangse Road, Shanghai.

WORLD TO LEARN MODERN FARMING

New York Organisation Plans To Replace Antiquated Methods Abroad

The Automotive Products Corporation of New York has originated and organised a new sub-division of its Agricultural and Power Machinery Department in which has been gathered together a vast amount of data covering the soil and climatic conditions existing in almost every territory of the world where agricultural pursuits are carried on.

Representing as it does many the foremost makes of agricul-ral and power machinery in erica for all export markets Automotive Products Corpora-n will be able to advise its nts in regard to the type of chinery desirable for certain rritories and which can be ofitably sold and to design ecial equipment to meet unusual nditions of soil or climate.

They will also be able through ir agents to create and develop es for agricultural products of odern types built in America and hich will be used to replace cient and antiquated methods w employed by millions of agri-culturalists who are unacquainted with the possibilities of modern farming as is known in America. It is through such organisations and by such methods that America will achieve and maintain a eponderate position in the ex-ort field.

* * *

Bulk Of German Ships In Hands Of British

(Reuter's Service)

London, December 11.—In the ouse of Commons today at ques-n time Colonel Leslie Wilson, rliamentary Secretary to the inistry of Shipping stated that to ember 7, 855 German mer-chantmen totalling 1,788,918 tons d been handed over to the lies, whereof 820 vessels with a th tonnage of 1,800,000 were in e hands of the British.

* * *

America To Contol Exchange In China

(Continued from Page 1)

the best thing that could appen at this time as British as well as American bankers are assured of an adequate supply of silver at a fair price. The an-nouncement of the arrangement relieved the British bankers here f much anxiety.

In the Montagu report it is stated: "It is understood that a minimum price will be fixed at Shanghai and circulated on a basis of 129 cents plus the cost of transmission." This is an error.

It was officially announced here that the price of silver laid down in Shanghai was G.$1.35 per ounce under the arrangement thus making the price in the open market in the United States about G.$1.33, the two cents covering freight, interest, insurance and other charges.

Montagu's report also states "about 55,000,000 are said to be available." The official announcement coming from the three American banks; International Banking Corporation, Asia Banking Corporation and Park-Union Banking Corporation, said, "A preliminary contract has been signed providing for the delivery by the United States Treasury up to 20,000,000 silver dollars, if required. Excluding shipments already made, a total of 55,000,000 silver dollars is still available with a further 90,000,000 available under the Pittman act.

Illinois Republicans Boom Coolidge And Lowden

Governor Coolidge. Governor Lowden.

International.

Illinois Republicans have officially opened the Presidential campaign for 1920 by booming Governor Frank C. Lowden, of Illinois. According to a report from Springfield, Ill., the Republicans heartily endorsed Governor Calvin Coolidge of Massachusetts, as the Vice-Presidential running mate of Governor Lowden.

Sinn Feiners Are Raided In Dublin

(Reuter's Service)

London, December 11.—Police and troops yesterday simultaneously raided the houses of prominent Sinn Feiners in Dublin and elsewhere in Ireland. A number of persons were detained, including Mr. Tom Kelly, M.P. and sent in an armed vessel to England. The Dublin Mansion House was surrounded and searched by the police and military later, as it was suspected that a meeting of one of the suppressed organisations was being held there. The search was fruitless.

* * *

Thirty Million Loan Financed In U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

is made in gold at a time when exchange is very unfavorable for China; second because the loan is secured on the Wine and Tobacco Revenue, one of this country's great taxes which, it is felt, should be good security for a much larger loan than Gold $30,000,000; and third because the Japanese and the Anfu Club, working for different reasons but to the same end, have been doing their utmost to kill the American transaction before it got started. In this effort the reactionary wing of the Anfu clique has been especially conspicuous, as an American advance means no money in their pockets and, indeed, implies an actual financial loss to Anfu officials in the Wine and Tobacco Revenue Service, the reorganisation of which will bring with it the elimination of much of the present graft.

The answer to these objections is that the Government needs money badly in order to carry on the administration, to demobilise the superfluous troops throughout the country and to carry out its numerous constructive plans pending and after the conclusion of peace with the South. Thus the loan strengthens the Government's hand at this time and will enable it to carry out its policies with some degree of independence as far as the Anfu Club is concerned.

From the national point of view, however, the greatest advantage that the loan will bring to China lies in the reorganisation and consequent increase in efficiency of the Wine and Tobacco Bureau. Those who are responsible for the loan on both sides estimate that the rejuvenated Bureau, managed by a Chinese and an American Director, assisted by American district inspectors in the provinces, as in the case of the Salt Gabelle, will more than double the Wine and Tobacco Revenue. This will result in a greatly increased revenue to China even during that period when the interest on the loan has to be met and a reserve fund set aside for the repayment of the principal. When the loan matures and has been paid up China will have the full benefits of a revised and capable Wine and Tobacco Revenue collecting service which from year to year will produce an ever-growing income for the Government and correspondingly reduce both taxation in other directions and the necessity for contracting foreign loans on the pawn-broking basis that has been in vogue since the death of Yuan Shih-kai. Thus the loan is thought here to be in the best interests of the Chinese people, who in the end are to be the great gainers by it.

Wine And Tobacco Bureau Undergoing Reorganisation

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, Dec. 10.—The much discussed plan for the reorganisation of the Wine and Tobacco Bureau was submitted to the Cabinet yesterday and passed that body with little discussion. It has now been referred to the Law Codification Bureau, of which Wang Chung-hui is the Chief, and will be promulgated by presidential mandate as soon as it has been put into proper legal form.

Under the new plan the Wine and Tobacco Bureau will have a director, a vice or associate director, two councillors, four secretaries, two chiefs of departments, eight senior clerks and sixteen junior clerks. The director is to be a Chinese, while the vice, or associate, director will be either a Chinese or an American. All the rest of the staff of the Bureau will be Chinese.

The above plan provides only for the reorganisation of the Bureau at Peking, which is the head office of the Wine and Tobacco Revenue Service. The branch offices and collecting stations will come up for reorganisation at a later date, as will the entire system for collecting the Government's revenue from the Wine and Tobacco Tax. This tax has been difficult to administer owing to its complexity and to the large number of small stations required for collecting it. Thus much wine and tobacco have passed into the hands of the consumer untaxed, and graft in collecting the revenue has likewise been difficult to detect. A simplified scheme of collection, beginning with the large centers of population and gradually extending so as to cover the entire country efficiently, is now under consideration at Peking; and it is expected that the revenues will be more than doubled as soon as this plan has been put into effect.

A system whereby the revenues from the Wine and Tobacco Tax can be brought somewhere near to the value of the tax is regarded here as most desirable because of the Government's desire to use this revenue as a security for large foreign loans as soon as the country has been reunited. Furthermore, in the event of considerable advances from abroad on this security, financial officials here realise that a reorganisation of the Bureau by foreign advisors is inevitable. Hence they are anxious to forestall foreign criticism and advice by putting the Bureau and the entire collecting system on a sound basis themselves.

OFFICIAL REAPPOINTED

In the reorganised Wine and Tobacco Bureau Chang Shou-ling, former Vice-Minister of Finance and an official of long and good standing under both the Manchu and Republican regimes, will continue in charge as director. Chang Shou-ling has had considerable experience in his present office and is looked upon by every one as an upright and competent official. There has been considerable talk of the appointment of Hsu En-yuan, who negotiated the recent American Loan, as successor to Chang Shou-ling, but Hsu is much too occupied with the affairs of the Sino-American Bank to accept the appointment; and it is, furthermore, felt that Chang Shou-ling's experience and ability entitle him to re-appointment.

The appointment of an American vice, or associate, director of the Bureau is now receiving the consideration of the Peking Government, and your correspondent is informed that such an appointment is likely to be made in the immediate future. Indeed a presidential mandate announcing the appointment and the name of the American director has been expected for several days past. Owing to the American loan of 1916 on the security of the Wine and Tobacco Revenue, followed by the recent signing of the American $30,000,000 Loan based on the same security and $5,500,000 of which has already been paid up to write off the old loan, the American interest in the Wine and Tobacco Tax is greater than that of any other foreign country. Hence the appointment of an American vice, or associate, director to assist in building up the revenue from this tax is not looked upon here as inappropriate.

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WE beg to inform our friends that, owing to the growth of our business, on October 2 nd, we shall open

A BRANCH STORE at C. 123 HONAN ROAD

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Consulting Hours
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and by appointment

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1st Floor

WARNING

It has come to our notice that a certain JAPANESE firm in TOKYO is offering for sale in China preparations of its own manufacture under the name of "VASELINE"

The name "VASELINE" is the registered Trade Mark of the CHESEBROUGH MANUFACTURING CO. (CONSOLIDATED) of New York, U. S. A., and designates preparations manufactured by that Company only.

Immediate action will be taken against any person offering for sale in China any preparation under the name "VASELINE" which is other than that manufactured by the Chesebrough Manufacturing Co. Cons.

MUSTARD & COMPANY
Sole Distributors of Chesebrough Mfg. Co's. (Cons).
Products in China and Hongkong

WALK-OVER

Christmas Certificates

Do not worry about your gifts, we can supply you with a certificate that can be exchanged at any time. In this way you can make a practical remembrance and allow the receiver to choose the present, footwear, hosiery or fancy ornaments.

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"The Store Ahead"
24 NANKING ROAD

HALL & HOLTZ, LTD.
14 NANKING ROAD

We Aim To Be First

with the new things—to lead in advanced, authentic styles. That's why we take so much pleasure in presenting the new and perfect-fitting ROYAL WORCESTER CORSETS.

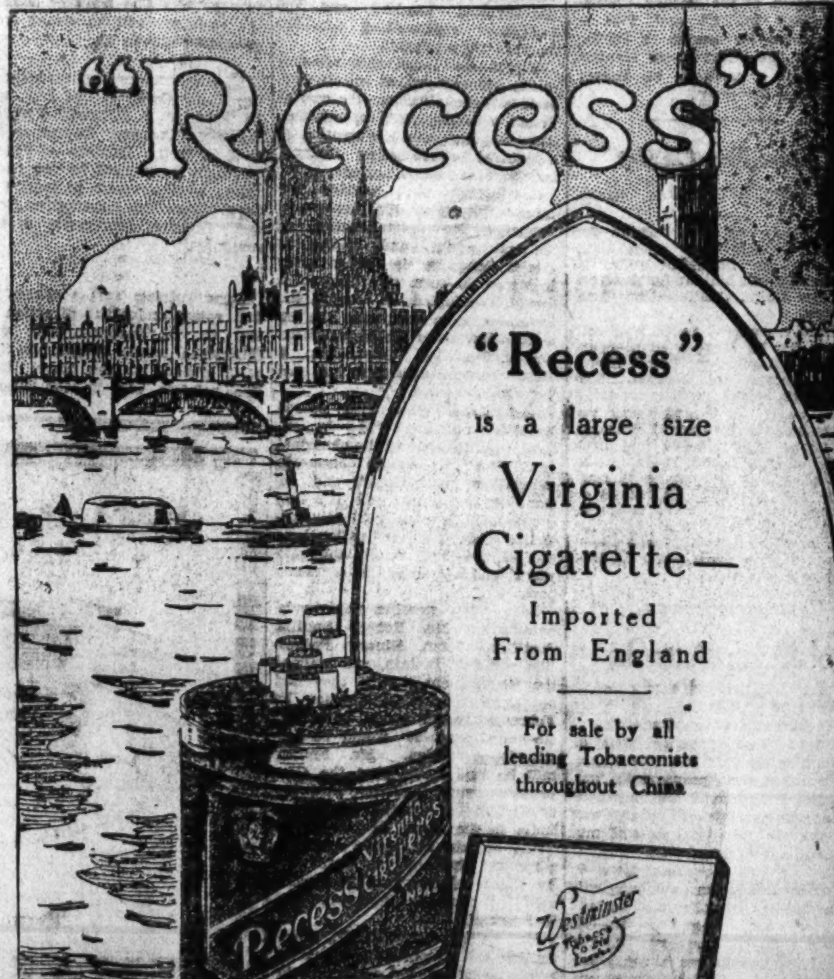
They are typically Parisian in conception and contour and so characteristically ROYAL WORCESTER in comfort and wear.

NEW STYLES JUST RECEIVED

The O-I-C clasp which does not pinch, break, twist, squeak and always stays flat is an exclusive feature in

ROYAL WORCESTER CORSETS

HALL & HOLTZ, LTD.
14 NANKING ROAD



"Recess" is a large size Virginia Cigarette—
Imported From England

For sale by all leading Tobacconists throughout China

GENERAL MESNEY DIES IN HANKOW

Was Notable Figure In Many Stirring Events In China In Past 50 Years

William Mesney, Brevet Lieutenant-General of the Chinese Army, Knight Ying of the Pa-tu-lu under the Manchu Regime, died in Hankow Thursday after 58 years of residence in China. He was with the firm of Reiss and Company at the time of his death.

Always a friend to China as a monarchy as well as a Republic, General Mesney had won the hearts of the many who had the privilege of knowing him. He was a freemason of many years standing and took great interest in the craft.

Born in Jersey, British Channel Island, on October 9, 1842, he was the eldest of William Mesney of Alderney, Channel Islands. He was educated at the National School St. Ann's, Alderney and went to sea in 1854, then being 12 years old and after sailing to various parts of the world, came to Shanghai in January of 1861.

The Taiping Rebellion was then in full swing in Shanghai. Foreigners were engaged in running the blockade through the rebel country. General Mesney did the same but was captured by the "Long-hairs" in November, 1862 at Fushan Chen. He remained a captive "on Parole" for five months and was released by the British Consul at Nanking. He returned to Hankow and joined the Customs.

Resigning from the service in 1864, General Mesney established the Hankow Horse Bazaar, a private hotel and the Hupeh Iron and Brass Works. He sold the last named works to officials of Szechuen in 1868 and served the Commander-in-chief of the Szechuen forces as advisor for the ensuing six years.

General Mesney returned to Hankow with the rank of Major-General in October, 1874, and then served as advisor on foreign affairs to the late Ting Pao-chen, Governor of Shantung. He went to Tientsin and Peking in 1875 and was offered the post of attache to British Legation but declined.

In 1878, he was appointed superintendent of the armories of Kweichow, which post he held till March, 1877, when he went to England. A few months later, he was asked to accompany the retiring Chinese Minister to the Court of St. James and he joined Minister Liu Hsi-hung at Marseilles and accompanied him to Canton. Again he went to Kweichow and was offered by the Governor, Tsen Yuying, father of General Tsen Chunhsuan, an appointment on his staff but General Mesney declined. He then travelled in Szechuen, Turkestan, Gobi and Hami, where he remained till the signing of the treaty of Livaded.

He returned to Shanghai in 1884. In 1885, he was appointed for service in both arsenals at Canton, and was promoted to the Brevet Lieutenant-General rank in 1886. During 1889-1890 he went to Anhui twice to conduct famine relief work and in 1894 he volunteered service in Manchuria.

General Mesney commenced the publication of the Mesney Chinese Miscellany in 1895 and 1900 he volunteered for service in Peking. In 1914, he returned to Hankow and took a position at Messrs Reiss and Company.

'China For Christ' Conference Today

Members of the "China for Christ" Conference open their sessions in Shanghai today in Union Church hall under auspices of the China Continuation Committee.

This movement in China, it is hoped can be made a counterpart to the Interchurch World Movement begun in America. The American movement it is expected will swell the missionary resources of the Protestant churches by about $500,000,000 and with such efforts being made in the United States no reason is seen why the 300,000 Christians of China should not do as much in proportion. It is probable that this Conference will organise a more or less permanent Chinese movement.

Bolshevik Attacks In South Defeated

(Continued from Page 1)

Some of those concerned were of foreign origin. In one case money to finance the propaganda was brought from abroad and in others there was a suspicion that this was being done. The total amount was probably not large. Information regarding British subscriptions to this propaganda was not sufficiently complete to justify publication.

Copenhagen, December 10.—M. Litvinoff has communicated to the Allied representatives a resolution adopted by the Soviet Government at Moscow on December 5, recording a desire for peace. This resolution specifies the Soviets numerous alleged earlier proposals and offers to begin negotiations with the "Big Five" collectively or individually, immediately. The covering letter authorises M. Litvinoff to negotiate the times and place of the proposed conference.

Meeting Is Called To Solve Problems Of Russ Refugees

What to do for the Russian refugees, who continue to crowd into Shanghai, penniless and in some cases hungry, will be discussed at a public meeting to be held under auspices of the Shanghai Civil League at the Royal Asiatic Society lecture hall Thursday afternoon at 5:30. Dean Walker will preside. Everyone interested, both men and women, have been asked to attend.

American Women's Club members, King's Daughters and others have been investigating cases of destitution in the past two weeks and it has been planned that those who know of actual conditions shall be given a chance to tell about them.

Members of the Russian Employment Bureau, the Russian Benevolent Society, the Rumanian Society, the promoters of a free food kitchen and other societies are expected to co-operate. Two questions have perplexed the charity workers in their preliminary meetings—how to find any kind of employment for needy refugees and how to stop the inflow of still greater numbers until some means of caring for them or of finding them employment is discovered.

Generally it has been found that the incoming Russians are reluctant to accept charity. If some means for finding work even at very small wages can be devised the problem of those here now will be solved.

Farm Crops In U.S. Register Big Gain

(American Wireless Service)

Washington The Department of Agriculture reports that the total value of important farm crops in the United States this year aggregated $14,927,400,000 as compared with $12,600,526,000 last year. The total area planted is placed at 359,124,473 acres as compared with 356,496,562 acres last year.

Britain To Award Medals To Chinese

(Reuter's Service)

London, December 10.—In the House of Commons today replying to Mr. Aneurin Williams, Mr. Winston Churchill stated that Chinese laborers enrolled in the Labor Corps would receive the British War Medal (bronze).

Peace With Russia Asked By Workers

(Continued from Page 1)

this offer with necessary modifications to the Central Powers."

Trade Union Congress In Session In London

(Reuter's Service)

London, December 9.—The Trade Union Congress met in London today. Mr. J. H. Thomas, General Secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, presided, and 750 delegates representing 5,000,000 workers were present.

Exceptional importance attaches to the Congress, which will discuss, besides Nationalisation, the cost of living, unemployment, conscription, Russian policy, and the creation of a central co-ordinating Council, for the Trade union movements.

Resolutions were carried unanimously in favor of a propaganda campaign for nationalisation of the coal mines, and holding a special Congress in February to decide on the form of action which should be adopted to compel the Government to carry out the recommendations of the Majority Report of the Coal Commission, if those recommendations had not then been enacted.

Resolutions were also passed protesting against "The Government's indifference to the abnormal profiteering by large interests controlling necessities," and demanding immediate and effective Government control of raw materials and complete nationalisation of the land, mines, and railways, and other means of transport.

Some fiery speeches were made, notably by Mr. Robert Smillie, President of the Miners Federation of Great Britain, who warned the Government that if they had not agreed to nationalisation by February action would be taken. He added that it would be constitutional action. Mr. Smillie said he understood that the Government were inquiring into the possibility of getting coal from India in the event of trouble in Great Britain He would advocate a general strike, if coal produced by India mineworkers who were paid four-pence a day was brought to England.

Mr. William Brace, M. P., representing the Miners Union, outlined a scheme of national control of the mines by means of a pit Committee at every colliery in the Kingdom, with fourteen district committees composed of an equal number of representatives of workmen, officials, and consumers. He also urged the establishment of separate Ministry of Mines, besides national council representing all the coalfields of Great Britain.

News Brevities

The U. S. S. South Dakota, flagship of the United States Asiatic Squadron, with Admiral Gleaves aboard, has left Yokohama for Shanghai and is expected to arrive at Shanghai Wednesday morning.

* * *

Five men prominent as financiers in America and now traveling in North China will be the guests of the American Chamber of Commerce of China at dinner Thursday night at the Columbia Country Club. They are: President Albert H. Wiggin of the Chase National Bank, New York; President Charles Stone of Hayden, Stone and Company, Boston; President Robert Dollar of the Robert Dollar Company, San Francisco; President E. B. Bruce of the Pacific Development Corporation, New York; Mr. W. F. Carey of the Siems-Carey Construction Company, New York.

* * *

A meeting of the social service department of the American Woman's Club will be held this morning at 10:30 at the Carlton Cafe to discuss the final details of the dance that will be given on Thursday in the Town Hall for the American, French and British navy men. It is hoped that all American, French and British women will attend and help make the affair a success. Refreshments will be served in the South room of the Town Hall after 3 o'clock.

* * *

The annual dinner of the American University Club will be held the evening of December 30 in the Union Club rooms, 10 The Bund, and on that occasion new officers will be elected and various amendments to the Club's constitution passed upon.

* * *

Business on the Chinese Government Railways continues to show a substantial increase over a year ago. The report of the chief of the railway department, Mr. Y. C. Whang, for the first ten days of October, just made public, gives an increase of $210,812 in revenue over the same period in 1918 and an increase of $3,617,125 for the whole year up to October 10. Increases in receipts for the first ten days of October are shown for both the Shanghai-Nanking line and the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo line; for the former $26,527 and the latter, $8,089.

* * *

The Kamunting (in Kedah) Rubber Plantation Co., Ltd., will hold its ninth annual general meeting of shareholders at the offices of Messrs. A. R. Burkill and Sons, the secretaries of the Company, 2 Kiukiang Road, Tuesday, December 23, at 4 o'clock. Report and accounts for the year ending September 30 will be presented. The transfer book of the company will be closed from December 16 to 23, both days inclusive.

* * *

Shareholders of the Alma Estates, Ltd., will meet at their head office, 71 Szechuen Road, Monday, December 29, at 4 o'clock. Report of the directors and accounts to September 30, 1910, will be presented and the ordinary business of the company will be transacted. The transfer book of the company will be closed from December 22 to 29.

* * *

The annual general meeting of Las Roses Colleries Co., Ltd., will be held at 2 Victoria Terrace, Tientsin, Tuesday, December 30, at 4 o'clock. Holders of bearer warrants must send in the particulars of their scrip at least two days before the meeting to Kent and Mounser, secretaries of the company.

* * *

Four soloists and a chorus of 300 voices under the direction of Mr. C. D. Giauque will sing Christmas music Friday evening at 8 o'clock at the Town Hall. The soloists will be the Misses M. B. Olive and Elizabeth Spencer, Dr. Samuel Chiu and Charles S. Keen.

* * *

News has been received of the death at Purley, Surrey, on October 23 of Mr. Charles Henry Judd, formerly pastor of the Shanghai Free Christian Church. Mr. Judd worked as a missionary in China for a considerable time and was a member of the China Inland Mission, of which two of his sons are members.

* * *

Mr. Fisher H. Nesmith, formerly of the prosecuting attorney's office, Manila, and Mr. William T. Nolting, former Director of Posts, Manila, arrived in Shanghai yesterday. Being now engaged in business in Boston, they are visiting China for the purpose of making some commercial investigations.

* * *

Court will be called by United States Judge Lobingier Thursday morning at 9:30. The session for the most part will be for the purpose of assigning the various cases on the docket to definite dates for trial.

* * *

Among the passengers who left for London on the Mishima Maru yesterday morning were Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Abraham and child.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Little were among the passengers who arrived here Sunday on the Loongwo from Hankow.

THIRD Y.W.C.A. RALLY

There was a time not so many years ago when such weather as that of the past four days would have kept all Chinese women at home. Another sign of the changing times has been the sight of women wading through mud and rain in the interests of the finance campaign of the Y. W. C. A.

This year, due to the fact that so many of the friends of he Association are in England or America, the campaign has not only been for funds but for new friends as well. Judging from the report of the past three days the workers have been successful. The total reported to date is $3,668. This leaves a balance of $9,632 before the campaign closes.

DO YOUR CHRISTMAS SHOPPING NOW and DO IT HERE

WHERE?
WHY SURE, AT
SILBERMAN'S DRAPERY
AND
OUTFITTING STORES
THE STORE WHERE YOU GET NO DISAPPOINTMENT
(opp Astor House).

HALL & HOLTZ, LTD.
Tel. Central 44
Private Exchange to all Depts.

Birthday Cake

We are now making
XMAS CAKES
MINCE PIES and MINCE-MEAT
Orders are now being taken

"Who are the agents?"

This familiar query will be answered by this

LIST OF LOCAL AGENTS

Appearing in this Newspaper on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday

ABRASIVE COMPOUNDS
The Carborundum Company
American Trading Co.
ADDING MACHINES
Burroughs Adding Machine Co.
Adding, Bookkeeping, Calculating
Andrews & George, 1 Foochow Rd.
Dalton Adding Machine Co.,
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.
Sundstrand Adding & Listing Machine
Barrett Adding-Listing-Computer
Golden Gem Adders
The Office Appliance Co., 22 Nanking Rd.
ALUMINUM WARE
Illinois Pure Aluminum Co.
Willits & Patterson
ANESTHETICS
Procaine (Novocain)
Rector Chemical Co.
American Trading Co.
BALL BEARINGS
The Chinese SKF Co., Ltd.
BANDAGES, CREPE PAPER
Denniston's
American Trading Co.
BEER
Asahi Beer
The Dai Nippon Brewery Co., Ltd.
BELTING
Edward R. Ladew Co.,
American Trading Co.
Gandy Belting Co. (Baltimore)
Arnhold Brothers & Co., Ltd.
John Tullis & Son, Ltd.
Arnhold Brothers & Co.
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Large Stocks—T.E.M.A.
BOILERS
Erie City Iron Works
American Trading Co.
BOOKS & PUBLICATIONS
D. Appleton & Co., (Miscellaneous);
Barse & Hopkins (Children's & Novelties);
Badger (Gorham Press), (Miscellaneous);
The Century Co., (Miscellaneous);
E. J. Clode Pub. Co., (Miscellaneous);
Dodd Mead & Co. (Miscellaneous);
G. H. Doran & Co. (Miscellaneous);
Doubleday, Page & Co. (Sets & Miscell.);
Funk & Wagnalls (New Standard Dictionary Literary Digest New 10 vol "History of the World War." Self-help English books.)
The Grolier Society (The Book of Knowledge)
Grossett & Dunlap, (Popular fiction);
Harper Bros. (Sets & Miscellaneous);
Houghton, Mifflin & Co (Miscellaneous);
Laird & Lee, Inc., (Diaries);
Little, Brown & Co., (Miscellaneous);
J. B. Lippincott & Co., (Medical);
McGraw-Hill Pub. Co (Engineering);
The Ronald Press, (Business)
W. B. Saunders Co., (Medical);
Chas. Scribner's & Sons, (Miscellaneous);
F. A. Stokes Co. (Miscellaneous);
Chinese American Publishing Co.,
American Library Association
American Technical Society
Comstock Publishing Co. (Scientific)
Columbia University Press
Ginn & Co.
Gregg Publishing Co. (Shorthand)
D. C. Heath & Co.
The Macmillan Co.
Yale University Press
Edward Evans' Sons, Ld.
American Book Company, New York
Denoyer-Geppert Co., Chicago (Maps)
G. & C. Merriam Co., Springfield
Macmillan & Co., London
The Macmillan Company, New York
The University of Chicago Press
The Mission Book Company
BOOKS, TECHNICAL & BUSINESS
International Library of Technology
Internat'l, Correspondence Schools
BOOTS & SHOES
Brown Shoe Co.
Willits & Patterson
F. Mayer Boot & Shoe Co.
The Menihan Co.,
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
BOTTLES, HOT WATER, METAL
Gillette Mfg Co.
American Trading Co.
BUILDERS' HARDWARE
Chicago Spring Butt Co. (Spring Hinges)
United Specialties Mfg. Co. (Auto. Sash Adj.)
Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.,
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.
BUILDING MATERIALS
Wm. Morris & Co., Ld.
Arnhold Brothers & Co., Ld.
Truscon Steel Co.
American Trading Co.
BUILDINGS, SECTIONAL STEEL
Truscon Steel Co.
American Trading Co.
BUTTER
Heyman—Australian & Danish
Mustard & Co.
CALCULATING MACHINES
Marchants, Monroes, Millionaires
The Office Appliance Co., 22 Nanking Rd.
CANDLES
Price's (China) Ltd.
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.
CANVAS & TARPAULIN
Goodin Reid & Co., New York
China Mutual Trading Co.
CASH REGISTERS
National Cash Register Co.
American Trading Co.
CHECK PROTECTORS
The Protectograph & Check Writer
Technical Supply Co., 11c Nanking Rd.
CIGARS & CIGARETTES
Golofina Cigars
British-American Tob. Co. (China) Ld.
Kyriazi Freres, Cairo
Waliem & Co.
Melachrino: M. Melachrino & Co., Inc.
Tobacco Products Corporation
Naturals: Schinasi Bros.
Tobacco Products Corporation
CONFECTIONERY
Life Saver Mints
Willits & Patterson
CONVEYING MACHINERY
Brown Portable Elevator Co.
American Trading Co.
CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS
International Correspondence Schools
China Agency, 11c Nanking Rd.
CUTLERY
Wm. A. Rogers, Ltd., (Silverware)
Willits & Patterson
DICTATING MACHINES
The Dictaphone Co. of America
Technical Supply Co. 11c Nanking Rd.
Ediphone Dictating Machines
The Office Appliance Co., 22 Nanking Rd.
DISINFECTANTS
American Drug Co.
42 Nanking Road
B. K. General Laboratories
American Trading Co.
Lifebuoy Royal Disinfectant Soap.
Lever Bros. (China) Ltd.
DISINFECTORS
American Sterilizer Co.
American Trading Co.
DRAPERIES, LINENS, ETC.
Catlin & Co., New York
Wm. Simpson Sons & Co., New York
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
DRUGS & CHEMICALS
Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
40 Canton Rd.
American Drug Co.
42 Nanking Road
Ralph L. Fuller & Co., New York
China Mutual Trading Co.
H. K. Mulford Co.
Rector Chemical Co.
American Trading Co.
National Aniline & Chem. Co., Inc.
The Shanghai Dispensary

DUPLICATING MACHINES
American Multigraph Co.
Technical Supply Co., 11c Nanking Rd.
Edison-Dick Mimeograph
Mustard & Co.
Ideal Stencil Machine Co.
Willits & Patterson
Roneo Duplicator & Copier
Andrews & George, 1 Foochow Rd.
Rotary & Modern Duplicators
The Office Appliance Co., 22 Nanking Rd.
DYES
Ralph L. Fuller & Co., New York
China Mutual Trading Co.
Grasselli-Bayer
Sonn Brothers Co.
Society of Chemical Industry in Basle
J. Merian, 11 Av. Edouard VII.
Sunset Soap Dyes
American Trading Co.
Newport Chemical Works
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
National Aniline & Chem. Co., Inc.
Hd. Office for China, 14 Canton Rd.
ELECTRICAL DEVICES.
Anylite Electric Co. (Dimmers)
China Investment & Trading Co.
Gant & Co., Ltd., (Electric Clocks)
Scott, Harding & Co.
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd.
Scott Harding & Co.
Duncan Electrical Co.
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Sangamo Electric Co.
Weston Electrical Instrument Co.
Ashida Engineering Co., Ltd
Belden Mfg. Co. (Wires & Cables)
Luminous Unit Co., (Brascolite)
Hart & Hegeman Mfg. Co. (Wiring Devices)
Lux Mfg. Co. (Nitrogen Lamps)
Niagara Searchlight Co. (Flashlights)
China Investment & Trading Co., Inc.
Large Stocks—T.E.M.A.
ELECTRIC LT. & POWER PLTS.
Allis Chalmers Mfg. Co.
American Trading Co.
Marco Light
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Siemens Ltd., London.
China Mutual Trading Co.
Unilectric Corp. (Unit Electric Plants)
China Investment & Trading Co., Inc.
ENGINES, BOILERS, STEAM
Allis Chalmers Mfg. Co.
American Trading Co.
ENGINES, GAS & OIL
Nelson Bros. Co.
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Wolverine Marine Motors
American Trading Co.
Ruston—T. E. M. A.
Scripps—T. E. M. A.
Brons—T. E. M. A.
EXPANDED METAL
General Fireproofing Co.
Arnhold Brothers & Co., Ltd.
Truscon Steel Co.
American Trading Co.
FILTERS
Slack & Brownlow, Ltd.
Mustard & Co.
FIRE EXTINGUISHERS
Boyd Fire Extinguisher.
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.
Fyre-Fyter Co.
Dodge & Seymour
Pyrene Mfg. Co.
Mustard & Co.
Hollandia—T. E. M. A.
FLOOR PRESERVATIVES
Truscon Laboratories
American Trading Co.
GLASS
Hires Turner Glass Co.
China Investment & Trading Co., Inc.
Pilkington Bros., Ltd.
Scott Harding & Co
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.
GRAMOPHONES
Cortina Languages Outfits
Chung Hwa Book Co., Ltd.
The New Edison Phonograph,
J. A. S. Alves, 1a Jinkee Rd.
HARDWARE
Russel & Irwin Mfg. Co.,
China Investment & Trading Co., Inc.
Chicago Spring Butt Co. (Spring Hinges)
United Specialties Mfg. Co. (Auto. Sash Adj.)
Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.
HEATING DEVICES
D. Moore & Co.,
American Trading Co.
Southard-Robertson Co. (Stoves),
Mustard & Company.
Theroz Stoves & Alcohol Fuel Cubes
Willits & Patterson.
INKS, PRINTING
Geo. H. Morrill Co.,
American Trading Co.
INSTRUMENTS, SCIENTIFIC
Cambridge Scientific Instrument Co.,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
INSURANCE, ACC. & SICK.
Ocean Accident Insurance Co.,
American Trading Co.
Commercial Union, 4 The Bund
INSURANCE, FIRE
Assicurazioni Generali
G. A. Bena, 44 Szechuen Rd.
Employers Liability Assurance Corp., Ltd.,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
Motor Union Insurance Co., Ltd.,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
Queen Insurance Co.,
American Trading Co.
Scottish Union & National Ins. Co.,
Batavia Sea & Fire Ins. Co.,
Norwegian Atlas Ins. Co.,
Rayner, Hensser & Co., Tel. 898.
Commercial Union, 4 The Bund
The Norwegian Lloyd Ins. Co., Ld.
INSURANCE, LIFE
Commercial Union, 4 The Bund
INSURANCE, MARINE
Assicurazioni Generali,
G. A. Bena, 44 Szechuen Rd.
Batavia Sea & Fire Ins. Co.,
Rayner, Hensser & Co., Tel. 898.
Employers Liability Assurance Corp., Ltd.,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ld.
Phoenix Assurance Co.,
American Trading Co.
Commercial Union, 4 The Bund
The Norwegian Lloyd Ins. Co., Ltd.
INSURANCE, MOTOR CAR.
Commercial Union, 4 The Bund
INSURANCE, MISCELLANEOUS
Commercial Union, 4 The Bund
IRON MERCHANTS
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
LEATHER
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
LEATHER SUBSTITUTE
Dupont's Fabrikoid,
Sonn Brothers Co.
LIFTS
Otis Elevator Co.,
American Trading Co.
Smith, Major & Stevens, Ltd.
Scott Harding & Co.
LIGATURES & SUTURES.
American Drug Co.
42 Nanking Road
Davis & Geck,
American Trading Co.
LOCKS
Yale & Towne Mfg. Co
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.
MACHINE TOOLS
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.
MACHINERY, CEREAL MILLING
Allis Chalmers Mfg. Co.,
American Trading Co.
Sprout Waldron & Co.,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
Edward Maurer Co.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.
MACHINERY, CONCRETE
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

MACHINERY, ICE MAKING
York Mfg. Co.,
American Trading Co.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.
MACHINERY, MINING
Ingersoll Rand Co.,
American Trading Co.
MACHINERY, PAPER MAKING
Bagley & Sewall,
E. D. Jones & Sons Co.,
American Trading Co.
Edward Maurer Co.
MACHINERY, REFRIGERATING
York Manufacturing Co.,
American Trading Co.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.
MACHINERY, RICE
Engelberg Huller Co.,
American Trading Co.
MACHINERY, TEXTILE
Chas. Cain's Son & Greenwood,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
Geo. Keighley, Ltd.,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
Asa Lees & Co., Ltd.,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
MACHINERY, TOBACCO
American Machine & Foundry Co.,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
United Cigarette Machine Co.,
American Trading Co.
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.
MACHINERY, MISCELLANEOUS
Edward Maurer & Co., Inc.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.
MACHINERY, WOODWORKING
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.
MEDICAL SUPPLIES
Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.,
40 Canton Road
American Drug Co.
42 Nanking Road
Cheesebrough Mfg. Co.,
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.
H. K. Mulford Co.,
Davis & Geck,
Gillette Mfg. Co.,
Rector Chemical Co.,
American Trading Co.
MEDICINES
Society of Chemical Industry in Basle
J. Merian, 11 Av. Edward VII
Dr. D. Jayne & Son
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.
MICROSCOPES
American Drug Co.
42 Nanking Road
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.,
Edward Evans & Sons, Ltd.
MILK, TINNED
Bear Brand,
Andrews & George, 1 Foochow Rd.
MOTOR CARS
Humber, Ltd.,
Scott Harding & Co.
Ford Cars & Trucks
Hudson Super-Six
Essex
Dodge & Seymour
MOTOR CAR SUPPLIES
Klaxon Horns,
Andrews & George, 1 Foochow Rd.
MOTORCYCLES & ACCESSORIES
Excelsior Motorcycle Co.,
American Trading Co.
MOTOR TRUCKS
Bethlehem Trucks,
Edward Maurer Co., Inc. (Far Eastern Distributors)
Kissel—T. E. M. A.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
Estey Organ Co.,
Edward Evans & Sons, Ltd.
OFFICE EQUIPMENT
Library Bureau,
Edward Evans & Sons, Ltd.
Shaw-Walker Steel Files,
Dodwell & Co., Ltd., 44a, Kiangse Rd.
Y. & E. Filing Systems
The Office Appliance Co., 22 Nanking Rd.
Macey & Co.,
United States Steel Furniture Co.,
American Trading Co.
Art Metal Steel Furniture,
Burroughs Adding Machines,
Oliver Typewriters,
Roneo Duplicators & Copiers,
Reliable Safe & Lock Co.,
Victor Safe & Lock Co.,
Rebuilt Typewriters—All Makes,
Boston Pencil Sharpeners,
Venus Pencils,
Caribonum Ribbons & Carbons,
Andrews & George, 1 Foochow Rd.
Remington Typewriters
Remington Ribbons & Carbon Paper,
Steel Equipment Co.,
A. B. Dick Mimeograph Co.,
Dalton Adding Machine Co.,
Chicago Mirror & Art Glass Co.
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.
OPTICAL GOODS
American Optical Co.,
National Optical Co., 69 Nanking Rd.
Standard Optical Co.,
Technical Supply Co., 11c Nanking Rd.
PAINTS, VARNISHES, ETC.
Acme White Lead & Color Works,
Willits & Patterson
Boston Varn. Co., (Kyanize)
China Invest. & Trading Co., Inc.
Chas. H. Brown Paint Co.
Dodge & Seymour
Certain-teed Products Corporation
Truscon Laboratories,
American Trading Co.
Veluvine—T. E. M. A.
PAPER
Edison-Dick Impression Paper,
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.
Impression and Manifold Papers
The Office Appliance Co., 22 Nanking Rd.
Maurice O'Meara Co.,
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Typewriter & Roneo Paper,
Andrews & George, 1 Foochow Road.
B. Dieden & Co., Ltd.
PENS & PENCILS
Moore's Fountain Pens,
Joseph Dixon Crucible Co.,
American Trading Co.
PERFUMERY
Maison de Parfumerie
40 Nanking Road
Vinolia Co., Ld., Paris & London
Lever Bros. (China) Ltd.
PHARMACEUTICAL SUPPLIES
American Drug Co.
42 Nanking Rd.
H. K. Mulford Co.,
Davis & Geck,
Rector Chemical Co.,
American Trading Co.
PHOTO SUPPLIES
Rexo Cameras,
Burke & James
American Trading Co.
PIECE GOODS
Catlin & Co., New York.
Wm. Simpson Sons & Co., New York,
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Persian Commercial Co.
PRESSBOARD & INSULATING PAPER
Diamond State Fibre Co.
American Trading Co.
PRINTING SUPPLIES
Shanghai Press, Ltd.
PROJECTION LANTERNS
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.,
Movette, Inc.,
Edward Evans & Sons, Ltd.
PULLEYS
The Chinese S. K. F. Co., Ltd.
PUMPING MACHINERY
W. H. Allen Son & Co., Ld.
Scott Harding & Co.
Gwynne's Ltd., London.
China Mutual Trading Co.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

RAILWAY MATERIALS
Liberty Steel Products Co.,
New York.
T. Hsieh, Chinese Co-Director
Astor House Hotel, Shanghai.
Ramapo Iron Works,
American Trading Co.
REFRIGERATORS
White Frost Refrigerator Co.,
American Trading Co.
ROOFING MATERIALS
A. B. C. and Pa[illegible]da Roofing,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
Carey Roofings,
China Invest. & Trading Co., Inc.
Weather-Compo } Certain-teed Products Corp.
Scout Roofings }
American Trading Co.
ROPE, STEEL
R.S. Newall & Son
Scott Harding & Co.
SAFES LOCKS & STR. RM. DOORS
Ratner Safe Co., Ltd.
Scott Harding & Co.
Safe-Cabinet Co.
Dodwell & Co., Ltd., 44a, Kiangse Rd.
York Safe & Lock Co.
Dodge & Seymour
Y. & E. Record Safes
The Office Appliance Co., 22 Nanking Rd.
Reliable Safes & Locks
Victor Safes & Locks,
Andrews & George, 1 Foochow Rd.
Herring Hall Marvin Safe Co.
Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.
Lips—T. E. M. A.
SANITARY FITTINGS
Trenton Potteries Co.
China Invest. & Trading Co., Inc.
SHIPPING LINES
SS "Shawhsing" & "Upolu"
Jensien Transport Co.
P. & O. S. N. Co.,
B. I. S. N. Co., Ltd.
Apcar Line
Eastern & Australia S. S. Co., Ltd.
Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.
SKYLIGHTS
David Lupton Sons Co.
American Trading Co.
SOAP
Lever Bros., Ld.
Vinolia Co., Ld., Paris & London
Benjamin Brooke & Co., England
Hodgson & Simpson, Ld.
R. S. Hudson, Ld., England
Lever Bros. (China) Ltd.
STATIONERY
Crown Ribbon & Carbon Mfg. Co.
Whiting Paper Co. (Fine Stationery)
Chinese American Publishing Co.
STEEL PRODUCTS
Pacific Coast Steel Co. of
San Francisco, Cal.
Shanghai Branch
United States Steel Products Co.
STEEL STRUCTURAL
Pacific Coast Steel Co. of
San Francisco, Cal.
Shanghai Branch
Truscon Steel Co.
American Trading Co.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.
STEEL WINDOWS & DOORS
J. G. Wilson Corporation
Truscon Steel Co.
American Trading Co.
STERILIZERS
American Sterilizer Co.
American Trading Co.
STOVES-HEATING & COOKING
Southard-Robertson Co.
Mustard & Co.
D. Moore & Co.
American Trading Co.
SUGAR OF MILK
National Milk Sugar Co.
American Trading Co.
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS
American Drug Co.
42 Nanking Road
SURVEYING & DRAFTING INST.
Wm. Ainsworth & Sons Co.
Technical Supply Co., 11c Nanking Rd.
TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH APP.
Automatic Telephone Mfg. Co., Ld.
Scott Harding & Co.
Federal Telephone & Telegraph Co.
China Invest. & Trading Co., Inc.
Relay Automatic Telephone Co., Ld. London.
China Mutual Trading Co.
Stromberg Carlson Tel. Mfg. Co.
American Trading Co.
TILES
The Mosaic Tile Co.,
American Trading Co.
TOILET REQUISITES
Maison de Parfumerie
40 Nanking Road
Chesebrough Mfg. Co.,
Durham Duplex Razor Co.
Lanman & Kemp (Florida Water)
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.
Vinolia Co., Ld., Paris & London
Lever Bros. (China) Ltd.
Gillette Razors & Blades
Ponds Vanishing Cream
Ponds Extract
Ponds Cold Cream
Dodge & Seymour.
TOOLS
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.
TRUCKS, ELEVATING
The Barrett Cravens Co. (Multi Truck),
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.
TYPEWRITERS
Corona Typewriters
Dodge & Seymour
Remington Typewriters.
Mustard & Co.
Underwood Typewriter Co.
Dodwell & Co., Ld., 44a, Kiangse Rd
Oliver Typewriters
Rebuilt Typewriters—All Makes
Andrews & George, 1 Foochow Rd.
Fox Baby Portable
National Portable
Rebuilt Typewriters-All Makes
The Office Appliance Co., 22 Nanking Rd
TYRES
Miller Tires
Dodge & Seymour
Racine Tire Co.
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
"VASELINE" PREPARATIONS
Chesebrough Mfg. Co.,
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.
VENTILATING EQUIPMENT
Blackman Export Co.
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ld.
B. F. Sturtevant Co.
American Trading Co.
WATCHES & CLOCKS
"Westclox" "Big Ben" etc.
Mustard & Co.
Wm. L. Gilbert Clock Co.,
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Illinois Watch Co.
Ashida Engineering Co., Ld.
Waltham Watch Co.
American Trading Co.
WATERPROOFING PASTE
Truscon Laboratories
American Trading Co.
WATERWORKS SUPPLIES
Jewell Export Filter Co.
American Trading Co.
Pittsburgh Water Heater Co. (Auto.-[illegible])
China Invest. & Trading Co., Inc.
WEIGHING MACHINES, SCALES
Buffalo Scale Co.
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Howe Scale Co.
Mustard & Co.
Knowles Scale Co.
Dodge & Seymour
Henry Pooley & Son Ltd., Birmingham,
China Mutual Trading Co.
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SPORTS ◎ Latest News of Athletic World ◎ GOSSIP

OXFORD LOSES TO CAMBRIDGE

Fifteen Thousand Spectators Attend Match Played At Queen's Club

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, December 9.—In the Oxford and Cambridge Rugby football match, played at Queens Club today, Cambridge beat Oxford by 7 points to 5.

The weather had been foggy over night and the frost had made the ground rather hard. Oxford, scrummaging well and handling brilliantly, had five sixths of the play in the opening half, but the only score was a penalty goal by Lewis (Cambridge), 15 minutes after the start.

In the second half, three minutes after the resumption of play, Crole secured a try for Oxford, which Havard converted. Four minutes later Smallwood dropped a goal for Cambridge. Oxford continued the stronger for a little while, but later the Cambridge forwards played up splendidly. Waldock, one of the Oxford half-backs, was off the field for the whole of the second half.

The King and Prince Henry watched the match. Fifteen thousand spectators in all were present.

PLAY TIE GAME

London, December 10.—The Oxford and Cambridge Association Football match was played at Queens Club today in bright weather. The result was a draw, two all. After eight minutes Jackson scored with a left foot shot giving Oxford the lead, but Harming equalised before the interval. After the resumption of play, Read after a fine run from his own half scored for Oxford, G. Ashton immediately equalising. Cambridge showed superior combination. 6,000 spectators were present.

Portuguse Win In Marksmanship Annual Contest

After Thirteen Years In Lists Company Gains First Honors

The Portuguese company of the S.V.C., after competing for 13 years in the annual inter-company shoots without winning first place, on Sunday took the leading place, according to unofficial scores announced last night. Although the results are subject to audit they have been carefully computed and there is little doubt that the Portuguese company is first, the Maxims second and the Reserves third.

For several years past, when fixed targets were used, the Americans have led.

This year moving targets, known as Weary Willies and Bobbing Johns, were the objects of the shoot. About 13 companies competed with teams of one officer and 10 men. Each competitor fired 20 shots. The distance was 300 yards.

Members of the winning team are: Quartermaster Sergeant C. Maher, Sergeant M. Leitao, Corporal A. F. Diniz, Jr., Corporal E. Leitao, Privates J. Campos, A. Jones, F. Gutierrez, A. Leitao, F. Leitao and B. Pintos.

The commanding officer of the team is Captain A. M. Diniz.

In addition to marksmanship points were given for fire control.

Basketball

The last games in the American Song Service Basketball League will be played this week. The Reds and American School have two games to play, the one scheduled for this week Saturday and one that was postponed when the Reds were out of town. Because of the school holidays the school team and Red five will hook up Wednesday night instead of Saturday. There will be a double-header.

The Blues and Whites will stage the final game Saturday night at the Y. M. C. A. Both Wednesday and Saturday night's games will be at 8:30.

Should the Whites defeat the Blues and the Reds defeat the American School twice the league will end in a three-cornered tie. The Reds are a strong team and have a remarkable scoring machine in Captain Hening and should triumph over the school boys in both games. However, the Whites will in all probability strike a snag when they battle the fast Blue five, if all the Blue team show up for their game. The Blues have been playing with four men and last Saturday had to forfeit because only three of their players showed up for the game.

The present standings are as follows:

	Played	Won	Lost
Blues	5	4	1
White	5	3	2
Reds	4	2	2
S.A.S.	4	0	4

It is thought that the American Song Service will enter but one team in the "big" league which will start after the holidays, as not enough players have turned out to get three or even two good teams. This team will be picked from the three Song Service teams after the present league is over. The captain will probably be one of three captains in the Song Service league who are Kay, Jackson and Hening.

Fatty Arbuckle's Ball Team Pennant Winner

"Fatty" Arbuckle

Few people know that besides his interests in the "movies." Roscoe ("Fatty") Arbuckle is the owner of a pennant winning baseball team. Well, he is. "Fatty" is owner of the the Vernon "Tigers," pennant winners of the Pacific Coast League, a class At minor league which recently closed its season. The photo shows Fatty registering "dejection" during a game in which is idols were trounced.

Sunday Golf

J. G. C. MONTHLY MEDAL

Mr. D. McAlister won the December medal of the Shanghai Junior Golf Club at the Hongkew Park with four down. The three next came in following order.

G. B. Stormes......6 down
P. W. Ephgrave ...8 „

S. G. C. HONG FOURSOMES

Results in the hong foursomes at Kiangwan:

Macdougall and Payne beat Dickie and Elliot 3-2.

Clay and Woodford beat Tippin and Grey 7 and 5.

Revolver Records

The following six highest scores in previous Shanghai Allcomers revolver championship competition; will be interesting to the many revolver enthusiasts in Shanghai. It is hoped that the entry for the 1919 competition will be a record one.

In this competition the winner is transferred to the championship class in future allcomers championship competitions, thereby giving all a fair chance to win the championship gold medal for the year.

Record targets may be fired off any day during the month. The competition calls for 50 shots to be fired at the 20 yard standard American target. Any revolver or automatic pistol over 22 cal. may be used.

1914	
T. Freeman	*402
Lieut. Com. Q. Preston Thomas	398
Capt. W. E. Sauer	390
Dr. S. A. Ransom	387
E. Zillig	375
C. Garcia	374

*Championship Class.
(30 Entrants)

1915	
Dr. S. A. Ransom	*389
Dr. R. J. Marshall	373
Isaac Ezra	369
C. T. Taratt	369
G. S. Brand	358
Mrs. H. C. Gulland	353

*Championship Class.
(37 Entrants)

1916	
R. E. Neale	*411
T. Freeman	*407
J. H. Farquharson	390
W. B. Sutherland	381
J. Ward	380
Miss L. Negus	378

*Championship Class.
(22 Entrants)

1917	
R. E. Neale	*420
B. S. Chapman	*410
J. H. Farquharson	399
E. W. Godgrey	398
T. Freeman	*390
Miss L. Negus	378

*Championship Class.
(17 Entrants)
1918 No Competition

All-Comers Title Goes To H. T. Bradley

Scores 228 Points And Wins Rifle Championship; Dr. Ransom Is Second

The "All-Comers" rifle competition was held on Sunday at 1:30 p.m. there were 60 entries, 54 competed. The weather conditions were fine and some good scores were registered. R. K. Hykes scored a possible at 500 yards and won the first stage of the championship with a fine score of 99 points, followed by H. T. Bradley, G. H. A. Snow and S. A. Ransom with 96 points each. The following were qualified for the final stage:—(800 and 1,000 yards).

Names	300	500	600	Total
R. K. Hykes	32	35	32	=99
H. T. Bradley	32	31	33	=96
G. H. A. Snow	32	32	32	=96
S. A. Ransom	33	34	29	=96
T. C. Britton	28	34	33	=95
W. E. Sauer	30	33	32	=95
G. V. Jensen	29	30	33	=92
F. T. Smith	30	30	32	=92
H. Lane	29	33	30	=92
W. T. Rose	30	31	31	=92
H. W. Dawson	29	31	31	=91
R. F. Wilner	28	32	31	=91
A. F. Diniz	30	32	29	=91
C. E. M. Thomson	29	33	28	=90
C. Luthy	31	32	27	=90
W. G. Smith	30	30	29	=89
F. T. Twogood	31	30	28	=89
F. W. Snape	32	32	25	=89

C. Bedoni =89 (Lost in the shoot off)

COUNTED OUT

J. W. Baldwin, C. Bedoni, A. Clarke, K. D. Chen, A. M. Collaco, A. C. Davis, A. Ellingworth, E. Fasting, F. Gates, F. G. Green, A. Goldsmith, Y. Hori, R. I. Ito, O. L. Ilbert, C. Kline, H. W. Lambert, J. Lasker, J. Lowerson, K. McKelvie, H. Mildenhall, A. L. Mottu, H. Noishiki, G. Richardson, S. Salter, W. J. Terrill, K. Tsunoda, W. Ward, A. V. White, T. Watanabe, Y. S. Fong, G. H. Wilder, J. Langley, H. Tobias, A. L. Hutson, B. Dawson.

ABSENT

F. Bonichi, W. Bolter, G. Dunlop, W. Lancaster, G. Lyns, H. Priestley, G. Rendall.

SECOND STAGE

The second stage of this competition was held yesterday at 7 a.m. at the 800 and 1,000 yards ranges, with one sighting two practice shots (optional) and fifteen scoring shots at each range. The weather was bitterly cold and the wind was very unsteady especially at 1,000 yards. After firing at 800 yards, Britton, Hykes, Rose and Dawson were highest scorers with 73, 71 and 60 points respectively.

At the 1,000 yards Bradley was top with 62, followed by Ransom 61, Luthy 59, and Twogood 58. Adding these scores with those of the first stage, Bradley won the championship, with 225 points (last year's score was 228). Dr. Ransom was second with 222, R. K. Hykes was third with 219, C. Luthy was fourth with 214, T. C. Britton was fifth with 213 and F. T. Smith, W. E. Sauer and C. E. M. Thomson were tied for the sixth place with 209 each, which will be decided this morning at 8 o'clock. Shoot off at the 1,000 yards range. Following are the results:

	yards 800	1000	Total
H. F. Bradley	67	62	=129
S. A. Ransom	65	61	=126
C. Luthy	65	59	=124
R. K. Hykes	71	49	=120
C. E. M. Thomson	66	53	=119
T. C. Britton	73	45	=118
F. T. Smith	61	56	=117
F. J. Twogood	58	58	=116
W. E. Sauer	59	55	=114
H. W. Dawson	69	45	=114
W. T. Rose	69	64	=113
R. F. Wilner	68	44	=112
H. Lane	52	56	=108
A. F. Diniz	65	39	=104
G. V. Jensen	56	23	= 79
W. G. Smith, G. H. A. Snow	retired		
F. W. Snape	absent.		

FINAL STAGE

	stage 1st	2nd	Total
H. T. Bradley	96	129	=225
S. A. Ransom	96	126	=222
R. K. Hykes	99	120	=219
C. Luthy	90	124	=214
T. C. Britton	95	118	=213
W. E. Sauer	95	114	=209*
C. E. M. Thomson	90	119	=209*
F. T. Smith	92	117	=209*

*Tie, will shoot off this a.m.

THE CHINESE HOSPITAL CUP

(Presented by Mr. Loh Ve-yun)

The final competition for this valuable cup was shot on the 14th inst. and was won by Private, A. M. Collaco of the First Reserve Co., S.V.C.

Runner up: Sergt. F. W. Snape of the Maritime Co., S.V.C.

Carpenter Anxious To Fight Dempsey

(*Reuter's Wireless Service*)

Paris, December 13.—Carpentier has issued an official challenge to Jack Dempsey for the heavy-weight boxing championship of the world.

American Trio Wins International Match

Swiss Team Second In Shooting Competition; Hykes Is High Gun

The international team match under the auspices of the Shanghai Rifle Association was held on Sunday, at 1:30 p.m. concurrently with the "all-comers championship (first stage).

The American team won the competition with an excellent score of 290 (average 96.7 per man), Swiss team was second with 265 and English team third with 262 points. The American team was represented by S. A. Ransom W. E. Sauer and R. K. Hykes Hykes won the high gun prize with a fine score of 99 points.

Following are the results of the competition:

(Nine teams entered).

1—American: Team R. K Hykes 99, S. A. Ransom 96 and W. E. Sauer 95 Total 290.

2—Swiss	265
3—English	262
4—Scotch	261
5—Portuguese	257
6—Scandinavian	253
7—Japanese	250
8—Chinese	212
9—Welsh	191

The following "high gun" of each team will be awarded one spoon. R. K. Hykes, K. D. Chen H. W. Lambert, R. I. Ito, F. W Snape, A. F. Diniz, G. V. Jensen, C. E. M. Thomson and C. Luthy.

Record Of Previous Winners

Conditions were: 200 yds—Standing; 200 yds—Kneeling; 500 yds—Prone.—1910, English; 1911, English; 1912, American; 1913, Swiss; 1914, to 1918, no competition. This years conditions were changed to 300, 500 and 600 yards prone.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

The competition was inaugurated in 1919 and the following were the winners:

1915	
1—J. R. Main	233
2—A. E. Bettles	230
3—A. C. Crighton	228
1916	
1—J. R. Main	235
2—S. A. Ransom	235
3—G. H. Bowdey	232
1917	
1—W. T. Rose	215
2—G. H. A. Snow	216
3—B. S. Chapman	216
1918	
1—S. A. Ransom	223
2—W. E. Sauer	224
3—T. C. Britton	221

'De Luxe Annie'

"De Luxe Annie," a "Select" film with Norma Talmadge in the title role, is the offering at the Apollo Theater beginning Thursday. It is a Saturday Evening Post story and a stage success that as a crook play is said to be decidedly original.

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Smoked Salmon Back	.60
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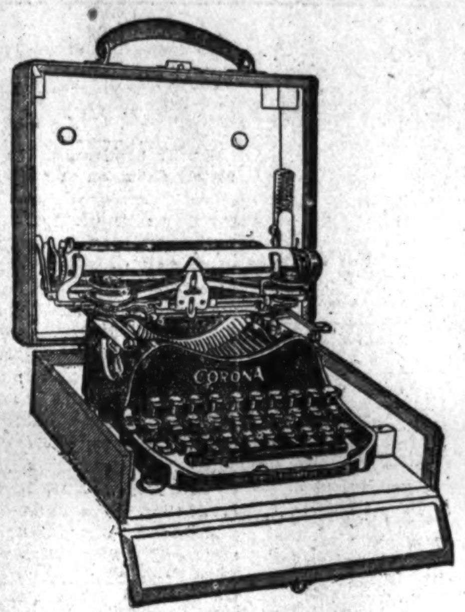

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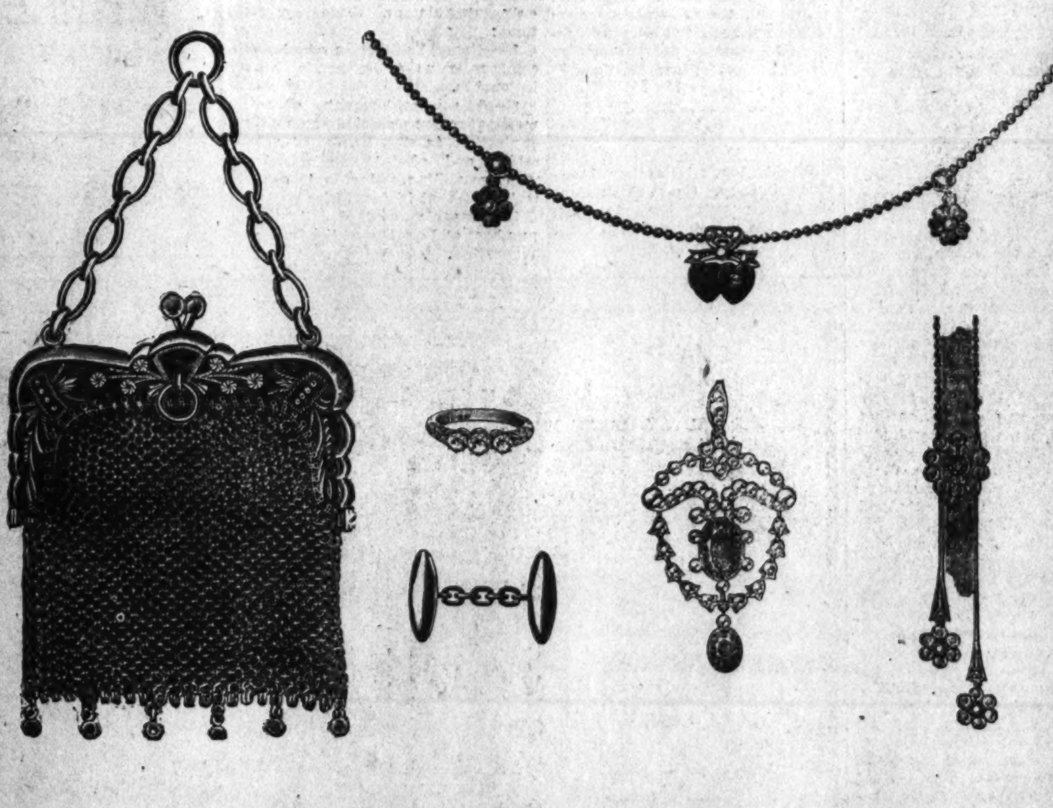

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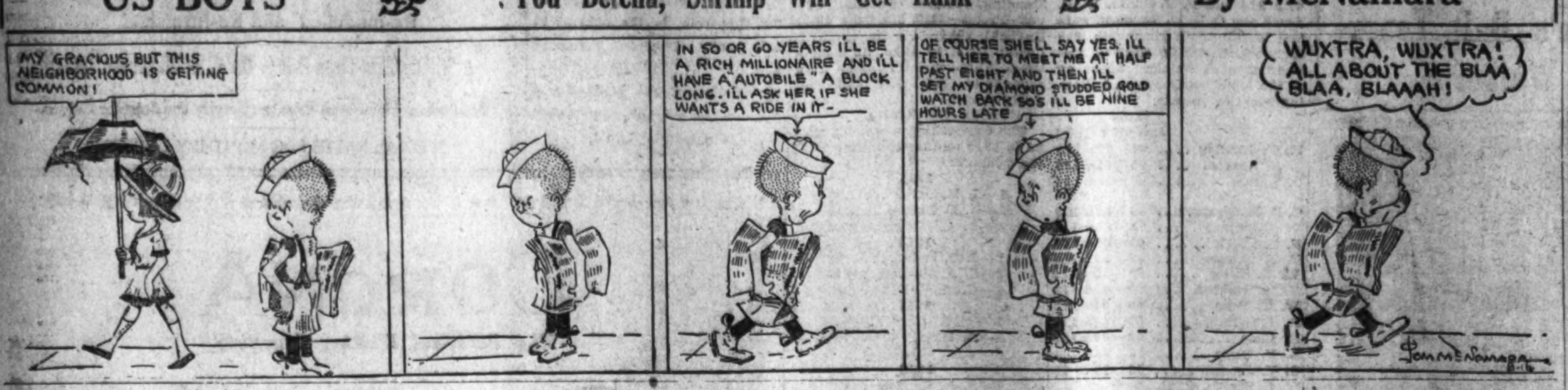
MY GRACIOUS BUT THIS NEIGHBORHOOD IS GETTING COMMON!
IN 50 OR 60 YEARS I'LL BE A RICH MILLIONAIRE AND I'LL HAVE A "AUTOBILE" A BLOCK LONG. I'LL ASK HER IF SHE WANTS A RIDE IN IT—
OF COURSE SHE'LL SAY YES. I'LL TELL HER TO MEET ME AT HALF PAST EIGHT AND THEN I'LL SET MY DIAMOND STUDDED GOLD WATCH BACK SO'S I'LL BE NINE HOURS LATE
WUXTRA, WUXTRA! ALL ABOUT THE BLAA BLAA, BLAAAH!
Tom McNamara

Naval Estimates Debate Takes Place In Commons

First Lord Of Admiralty Presents Report On Economies Effected Since Armistice

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, December 10.—The debate on the Naval estimates took place in the House of Commons today. Mr. Walter Long, First Lord of the Admiralty, pointed out that the estimates, amounting to £157,000,000 were £167,000,000 less than last year. The personnel of the Navy has been reduced since the armistice from 400,000 to 150,000 and out of over 1,000 contracts out for ship construction at the time of the armisitice 611 had been cancelled. 319 ships had been completed leaving 75 to be completed. These cancellations had saved £46,000,000.

Mr. Long declared that the Navy must be reduced gradually. The Government did not intend to affect a reduction which would make us insecure at home or unable to do our duty by the Empire. In view of the changed conditions as a result of the war, it would be unreasonable to ask the Admiralty to produce at present a definite policy which might turn out to be wholly mistaken, but the Admiralty were continuously and carefully examining all problems and would be ready with recommendations when they could see ahead in truer perspective. It would be criminal, Mr. Long said to destroy our battleships which were the most magnificent in the world because we were told the air was going to replace the Navy.

The Admiralty were scientifically examining the submarine problem. There had been wonderful strides in learning the mysteries of sound under water. The Admiralty believed that these scientific developments offered a more probable solution of their difficulties than the abandonment of capital ships, which were still essential to secure victory in the event of a great conflict. The Admiralty would welcome an arrangement whereby the chiefs of staff, Army, Navy and Air Force would meet periodically in order to concert plans.

Mr. Long concluded by declaring that showing the flag in British Empire waters was essential for the prestige, trade and prosperity of the Empire. The Admiralty would do their utmost to economise consistently with the security of the Empire and the efficiency of the Navy.

Sir Clement Kinloch Cooke suggested the holding of a conference in conjunction with representatives of the Dominions for the purpose of framing a true Imperial naval policy. Sir Fortescue Flannery emphasised "the great Imperial duty of the Government of co-ordinating the Navy of the Empire."

Capt. Robert Dollar Arrives On Russia; Liner Has Big Mail

C.P.O.S. Steamer Brings 178 Passengers And Over 75,000 Letters

Captain Robert Dollar, pioneer American steamship man in the Far East, arrived in Shanghai last evening on the Empress of Russia, accompanied by Mrs. Dollar. Captain Dollar is on a tour of inspection of Far Eastern ports and will remain in Shanghai about two weeks.

The big Empress liner brought 178 passengers for this port. Two tenders, one arriving at the Customs Jetty shortly after 7:30 and the other at nine, were necessary to bring the large number of persons from Woosung.

Over 75,000 letters came from Vancouver on the liner. The American Post Office received 800 sacks of mail, the 75,000 letters, coming in 23 sacks. The rest is parcel post and second-class matter. All the letters were distributed to the boxes last night although the mail did not get to the Post Office until 8:30 o'clock.

Among the passengers arriving at this port were Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Burkill and Miss Burkill, Mrs. H. C. Gulland, Mr. A. J. H. Carlill, managing director of Dodwell and Company; Mr. and Mrs. E. Jenner Hogg, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Potts and family, Mrs. C. H. Robinson, Mr. F. Speelman, Mr. G. M. Neal, Mr. R. N. McLeod, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Mills, Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Westcott and family and Mr. L. S. Spofford.

Captain Jimmy Quayle, all-around athlete of the Police, returned on the Russia from war service with the Chinese Labor Corps.

The steamer sails for Manila this afternoon, the tender taking passengers from the Customs Jetty at ten o'clock. The Universal Company, after taking several thousand feet of moving picture film in China, leaves on the Empress for Manila where Marie Walcamp will continue the search for the "Lost Petals of Lao-tsze." After taking movies in the Philippines, the Company will go to Canton and Hongkong.

"DE LUXE EANNI"

Shansi Coal Mines Will Be Explored

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Peking, December 15.—The Peking and Tientsin Times announces that a preliminary agreement has been concluded between the Shansi Provincial Government and the Kailan Mining Administration with a view to co-operation in exploiting the rich coal fields of Northern Shansi, where there are rich deposits in enormous quantities.

The paper comments editorially on the satisfactory nature of this arrangement for Sino-British co-operation. Major W. S. Nathan, the General Manager of the company has already despatched experts to Tatung to conduct scientific investigations.

GREY GOES HOME

(*Reuter's Service*)

Washington, December 11.—Viscount Grey, the British Ambassador, is going back to England. His return to the United States is doubtful.

Education Will Aid Economic Equality Says Dr. Chatley

Dr. H. Chatley led the Quest Society discussion on "Class Prejudice" yesterday afternoon at the Royal Asiatic Society Hall. In introducing the discussion Dr. Chatley said:

Social developments during the mechanical era culminating in the great war and Bolshevism have posed in a definite form the question, "Can all men be economic equals?" Certain schools say they can, although whether such equality is to be within certain nations, the European race, all civilised peoples or all humanity is not clear.

Men are not economically equal at present owing to inherited social or personal disabilities and the struggle for existence in which minorities have always come to the top through personality, physical and mental advantages.

War, machinery, the factory system and education has taught men combination with two results:

1.—Greatly increased power and production.

2.—Minimising of individual pre-eminence by combination against it.

It is suggested that the latter fact enables the economic advantage of minorities to be eliminated.

Bolshevism teaches the immediate equalisation of men.

Socialism teaches the potential equalisation of men in a not very remote future.

Conservatism teaches innate inequality.

It cannot be denied that modern societies are very complex and depend for their existence on organisation of human effort and the exploitation of natural stores of energy, principally coal, by men of special ability and the whole question is—can this ability be secured without economic inequality.

At present there is much inequality due to causes other than lack of merit, and there are many hereditary and social privileges which are not warranted by social services rendered. The speaker stated that he was of opinion that economic equality is only possible on three conditions:

1.—General education of whole community as to economic relationship.

2.—The development of a mechanism for putting human organisation in the hands of unselfish and efficient individuals who are willing and able to control it without high salaries.

3.—Eugenic control of the numbers and quality of the future generation.

American Jews In Anti-Pogrom Cry

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Peking, December 15.—An official telegram from Washington of the 11th inst. states that a delegation from the American Jewish Congress who presented to the Secretary of State a resolution protesting against the anti-Jewish pogroms in the Ukraine were told by Mr. Lansing that they voiced a protest "that is in the heart of all humanity." Mr. Lansing added: "we have constantly sought ways in which to suppress these outrages." Mr. Lansing also said that the United States had established a Consulate at Odessa in order to procure immediate information regarding the situation, adding "when permanent Government has been established throughout Russia, there will be a decided movement for proper protection of minorities and all wrongs will be righted insofar as it is possible."

Australian Airman Ends Long Flight

(Continued from Page 1)

diary, which was cabled to the Sydney Sun. The diary begins:

"Started in inclement weather. Food frozen, too hard to eat.... Got bogged while starting off from Pisa on November 14, owing to rainstorms; was imprisoned in machine all day. Finally restarted on November 15." The start was sensational, the mechanic holding the tail down until the machine was working. He then made a running jump into the cockpit and was hauled aboard as the machine was leaving the ground.

"Rain and storm were encountered most of the way to Singapore."

The diary records continuously "Vimy going perfectly." At Ramadie a gale was experienced on the night of November 20, and the machine was pegged down. It was an anxious time. The troops turned out and held the machine down for two hours.

The "first decent weather" was met at Bunder Abbas on November 21, which "cheered all considerably." Captain Smith rested all day November 26, at Delhi. He was escorted for 50 miles from Bangkok on December 2 by four Siamese machines. They met a heavy monsoon and for three hours, at an altitude of five hundred feet, were unable to land and blinded by rain, "the worst conditions encountered."

The landing at Singora aerodrome was "bad and stumpy," and the machine's tail-fitting was broken. The inhabitants were very excited at seeing their first aeroplane. The final entry in the diary is of December 4, Captain Ross Smith's birthday when he arrived at Singapore. He writes "hope Port Darwin December 10." Therefore he arrived a day ahead of his expectations.

NEXT GREAT FLIGHT

London, December 11.—Captain Ross Smith's achievement is focussing attention on the next great flight, which will doubtless be across the Trans-Pacific for the £10,000 offered by Mr. Thomas Ince. The flight must begin in California, and the destination may be Japan, the Philippines, the Continent of Asia, or Australia. The first non-stop run from California will be to Hawaii, 2,200 nautical miles, but from there onwards the aviator will have a wide choice of routes. If Japan is chosen, the flight will be at least 3,380 miles. The flight must be accomplished in twelve days and entries must be submitted to the Royal Aero Club. None has yet been handed in.

Paris, December 13.—It is announced from Algiers that Major Guillemin has started on an exploring flight across the Sahara to Lake Chad, with two officers and two mechanics. Former long distance bombing machines, of the Breguet type are being used. They have 300 horse power engines and can cover over 1,000 kilometers at a stretch.

JUST WHAT HER BABY NEEDED

Anxious mothers everywhere ask one another what to do when their little ones are ailing; it is for the benefit of such mothers that Mrs. Louis Ramsay, of Litchfield, Illinois, U.S.A., permits the publication of the following letter. She says:

"My baby caught cold in her stomach and bowels, causing irritation. After the first dose of Baby's Own Tablets her bowels became more regular and the movements more natural. I have found the Tablets just what the baby needed and cannot say too much in favor of them as a medicine for the little ones."

No home where there are babies or young children should be without Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy. These Tablets are guaranteed free from opiates, narcotics or other injurious drugs, and are perfectly harmless even to the youngest infant. They are recommended in cases of simple fever, indigestion, constipation, colic, diarrhoea, headache; they make teething easy, quickly relieve colds expel worms and promote peaceful health-giving sleep.

Of chemists everywhere, also post free, 60 cents the vial, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

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We Specialize
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AND ALL ARTISTIC
WOODWORK AND
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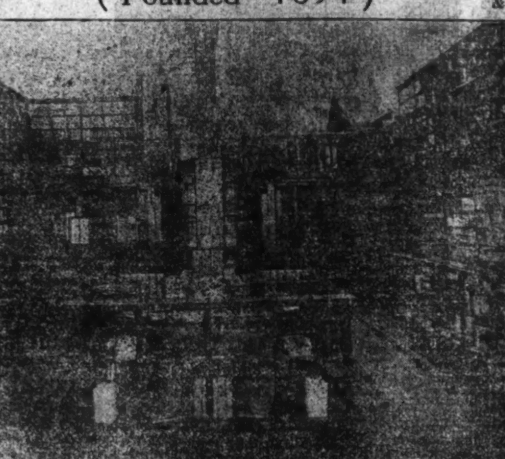

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KELLY & WALSH'S, LTD.
P. S. S. CO.'S, (Admiral Line)
MAISON DE PARFUMERIE AND MOST
OTHER OFFICES
FOR MODERN FITTINGS,
FIXTURES, FURNITURE,
DISPLAY CASES, ETC.
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Pond's Vanishing Cream

is based on one of the most valuable skin-softening substances ever discovered, a substance whose affinity for the skin is so great that the moment it is applied it "Vanishes" and never reappears, as do many other toilet preparations.

It is fragrant and refreshing, it imparts to the skin a delightful sensation of coolness and velvety smoothness.

A light touch of POND'S VANISHING CREAM before applying powder gives the complexion an exquisite texture and a soft velvety bloom which cannot be obtained with powder alone. It is the ideal finishing touch.

As a safeguard against the ill effects of sun, wind and weather, POND'S VANISHING CREAM is simply wonderful. It preserves the necessary skin pliancy, and in the case of sunburn, does much to prevent unsightly peeling.

We want you to know, not from what we say, but from actual experience, how good POND'S VANISHING CREAM is for your skin. You have read about it, heard about it; now we want you to use it.

POND'S EXTRACT COMPANY'S
VANISHING CREAM
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Wholesale from the Sole Agents:
DODGE & SEYMOUR (China), LTD.
89-91 Rue Montauban — Telephone, Central 323

P. & O. OFFICIAL PRESENTS REPORT

Will Be Long, He Says, Before Freights And Fares Go Back To Pre-War Basis

(Reuter's Service)

London, December 10.—Presiding at the annual meeting of the eninsular and Oriental Steam avigation Co., Lord Inchcape announced that the Company now ontrolled 427 steamers with a onnage of over two and quarter illions. It would be long, he said fore freights and fares were duced to the pre-war basis, owing the enormous increase in the st of working steamers. Large ail steamers of the Morea class would shortly be recommissioned. le hoped all the Company's trades would shortly be normal and mail teamers to the East, Far East and ustralia be restored to their old gularity. He also hoped that the ompany would be able to meet blic requirements with regard to ssages in a few weeks. The mpany has decided to transfer dually from coal to oil fuel. ey were satisfied it would be ssible soon to secure adequate pplies of oil and that the world de difficulty of driving large ships high speed by internal combus n engines would be surmounted time. At present steam could be sed for reciprocated and turbine gines by oil fuel at a cost not eater than that of coal and with ry much less waste of human me.

◆

China Political Notes From Chinese Papers

The Foochow case will be settled locally, and the Waichiaopu has telegraphed instructions to Messrs. Wang Hung-nien and Shen Chin-yi, special commissioners, to remain in Foochow in order to assist the Special Envoy of Foreign Affairs to handle the matter.

The Cabinet has decided to nominate another man to succeed to the post of Minister to Japan, and to give Liu Ching-jen another ppointment upon the expiration

Chinese In South Fear End Of World Will Come Tonight

Belief Based Upon Expected Planet Changes—Pastor Refutes Idea

Thousands of Chinese in South China will not retire to their beds tonight expecting the end of the world before daybreak.

Their belief appears to be founded upon a scientific announcement from California, but conveyed to them in considerably distorted, form that six of the seven planets will be in conjunction on one side of the sun at 3 a.m. December 17. The fears of the Chinese, it is said, took definite shape following a lecture on astronomy recently by Professor Prata in Hongkong in which he suggested the possibility of a magnetic disturbance from such conjunction that might pierce the sun, causing a giant sun-spot, which in turn might bring floods, earthquakes and fearful cold upon this earth.

A missionary arriving in Shanghai yesterday from Swatow stated that the inhabitants of that entire region are much exercised. Students in the schools in some cases have applied for permission to return to their homes "for the last night in the world" and he heard of numerous cases of Chinese building towers for safety against expected floods and others digging holes in the earth where families might take shelter from tornadoes and unprecedented storms.

IDEA IS REFUTED

Just how extensive is the report or how many hundreds of thousands are confidently expecting today to be the final day is not known, but the Rev. J. Kirk Maconachie of the Union Church, Hongkong, saw fit to devote his entire sermon, December 7, to refuting and ridiculing the superstition. He said:

Noted English Musical Comedy Star Gets Pet Fox

Miss Kathleen Martyn's pet fox

Miss Kathleen Martyn, noted English musical comedy star and official mascot of the Royal Flying Corps during the war, was very much surprised recently when she received as a present a pet fox, sent to her by Captain Morgan Reed, of Louisville, Ky. Captain Reed served during the war with the Royal Flying Corps.

make little difference, and Saturn, the next largest after Jupiter, is also very far away.

"Large though they are their distance is such that the three together do not exercise much more pull upon the sun than our little earth alone, it being so much nearer. That is my calculation and I do not think it is far out. If my advice is worth anything, I recommend you to go to rest as usual on the night of December 16, unless the night is clear and you care to sit up to watch the planets, four of which

Train Is Attacked On Indian Frontier

Thirty-Six Reported Killed And 50 Wounded In Foray Of Waziri Tribesmen

(Reuter's Service)

London, December 9.—Reuter's agency learns that 1,500 Waziris attacked a train near Thal on the North-West Indian frontier, killing 36 and wounding 50 persons. They also captured rifles and two Lewis guns belonging to the train escort. Retaliatory measures are being taken.

London, December 10.—In the House of Commons today Mr. W. G. A. Ormesby Gore suggested that the most recent Moral and Material Progress Report of the Indian Government should be taken as a model for the annual reports of the Crown Colonies, Lieut-Colonel L. C. M. Amery Under-Sec. of State for the Colonies, replied that as a result of the recommendations of the Committee appointed by Mr. Walter Long, he hoped that these reports would in future be more interesting and the accompanying statistics more valuable for trade.

◆

Alsace Lorraine Deputies Heard

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, December 9.—The declaration of the Alsace Lorraine deputies was read in the Chamber yesterday by M. Francois, deputy for the department of the Moselle. The declaration declared, "The detestable treaty of Frankfort has been torn up. The popular vote of Alsace Lorraine has sanctioned this first public demonstration of feeling. Alsace Lorraine will now resume its guard on the Rhine frontier."

M. Clemenceau concluded his reply by a powerful appeal to deputies to work for the organisation of peace. "France," exclaimed the Premier, "has to be remade. Let us make haste."

◆

U.S. Naval Board

BRITISH OFFICIAL QUITS

(Reuter's Service)

London, December 9.—Sir Richard Redmayne who is resigning the post of Chief Inspector of Mines will devote himself entirely to work for the Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau.

51 WHITLEY COUNCILS

(Reuter's Service)

London, December 9.—There are now fifty-one Whitley Councils in existence representing over 4,000,000 workers. Negotiations are proceeding regarding sixteen other professions.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

Don't Poison Baby.

FORTY YEARS AGO almost every mother thought her child must have paregoric or laudanum to make it sleep. These drugs will produce sleep, and a few drops too many will produce the sleep from which there is no waking. Many are the children who have been killed or whose health has been ruined for life by paragoric, laudanum and morphine, each of which is a narcotic product of opium. Druggists are prohibited from selling either of the narcotics named to children at all, or to anybody without labeling them "poison." The definition of "narcotic" is: *"A medicine which relieves pain and produces sleep, but which in poisonous doses produces stupor, coma, convulsions and death."* The taste and smell of medicines containing opium are disguised, and sold under the names of "Drops," "Cordials," "Soothing Syrups," etc. You should not permit any medicine to be given to your children without you or your physician knowing of what it is composed. Castoria does not contain narcotics.

The signature of Chas. H. Fletcher guarantees genuine Castoria

Physicians Recommend Castoria.

"I have frequently prescribed Castoria for common ailments of children with good results."
W. A. CRANDALL, M. D.,
Buffalo, N. Y.

"As the father of thirteen children I certainly know something about your great medicine and, aside from my own family experience, I have, in my years of practice found Castoria a popular and efficient remedy in almost every home."
WM. J. MCCRANN, M. D.,
Omaha, Neb.

"I find your Castoria is very beneficial in the treatment of children's ailments."
F. DAVIS, M. D.,
Chicago, Ill.

"I object to what are called patent medicines, where the maker alone knows what stuff is put in them, but I know the formula of your Castoria and advise its use in proper cases. I judge it to be a very useful, as well as harmless family medicine."
N. B. SIZER, M. D.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

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Commercial Body Building
under the supervision of
a fully qualified engineer.

We have in stock a few
WINTER TOPS
for
FORD CARS
almost new, Tls. 200 each

89-91 Rue Montauban. Telephone C. 322

PRESS PUBLISHES BOYCOTTER'S LIST

Nanking Road Dealers In Jap Goods To Register Their Stock

The local Chinese press has begun the publication of names of all the shops which have pledged not to deal in Japanese goods as a result of the recent students' agitation. Already over a thousand names have appeared. The shops consists of firms and stores in both the Settlements and the Chinese territory.

The Nanking Road Branch of the Shanghai Shopkeepers' League met Sunday and decided to register all shops having Japanese goods in their possession at present. A representative of Hope Brothers and Company, named Hu Ching-shan, reported that all the watch dealers in his street have stored Japanese timepieces.

* * *

Urges Appointment Of Prince Of Wales To Govern Canada

(Reuter's Service)

London, December 10.—The Times Toronto correspondent quotes the Liberal newspaper Comment which suggests, in view of the Prince of Wales' expressed desire to return to Canada, his Royal Highness appointment as Governor General of Canada. The paper emphasises the Imperial value of the presense of the heir to the throne on the American continent.

* * *

Hongkong Petition Is Up In Commons

Appeal For Establishment Of More Popular Form Of Government Received

(Reuter's Service)

London, December 7.—In the House of Commons today replying to Col. John Ward, Lieut.-Col. L. C. M. Amery, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies stated that a petition had been received from the Constitutional Reform Association of Hongkong asking for a more popular form of Government for the Colony. Lieut.-Col. Amery said that Sir Reginald Stubbs, the new Governor of Hongkong, had been asked carefully to consider the questions involved after he had had some experience of the Colony. The association had been informed accordingly.

* * *

U.S. Will Continue Control Of Sugar

(American Wireless Service)

Washington.—The Senate has passed and sent to the House of Representatives a bill providing for the extention of Government control of sugar for another year.

* * *

Women Of Colorado Get Right To Vote

(American Wireless Service)

Denver, Colorado.—The Colorado State Legislature has ratified the Woman Suffrage Amendment to the Federal Constitution.

* * *

British Meat Cards No Longer In Use

(Reuter's Service)

London, December 10.—Meat cards will be abolished on the 15th instant.

* * *

Unclaimed Telegram

Great Northern Telegraph

November:

14—Wm. Hart, c-o Grand Hotel; Tokyo.
15—Urgent Givotovsky, Passenger Volunteer Steamer Vitim; Yokohama.
15—Daimon, care Kawamura Tailor Shop; Hongkong.
15—Ban; Yokonama.
18—Grand Hotel; Tokyo.
18—Monsieur Steiner, Hotel Kalee; Yokohama.
20—Urgent Nihonkaisho Shanghai Shiten; Osaka.
29—Samuyo; Dairen.

December:

5—Chinducbank; Tokio.
5—Boucher, Boone Road 31; Wladiwostock.
8—Ctrille Sanitarium; Nicolskoussouriisk.
8—Kamiya, No. 8 Z. Minaro; Dairen.
9—Isonandra; Wladiwostock.
9—Missolzky, c-o Sphinx Messagerie; Tokio.

A. E. F. Songbird Back; Received 700 Proposals

Miss Nelli

Pretty Miss Nellie Kouns, w
throughout the A. E. F. as the "
recently aboard the liner Carmar
entertained the Doughboys at in
Miss Nellie modestly admits they
posals of marriage while entertai

Passengers

Per C.P.O.S. s
Russia from Vanc
Mrs. F. M. Auld
Miss E. Auas
Anderson, M
T. Asquesth, a
L. Bohienburg, Mr. and Mrs. A
L. Barritt, and Inf., Mrs. K. J
Butler, Miss F. E. Backhouse
Miss F. M. Bois, Mrs. M. Barrett
Mr. and Mrs. C. Barraclough, Mr
T. Burke, Major and Mrs. G. E
A. Bury, and Inf., Mrs. A. Blaudon, Mr. A. H. Blakden, Mr. and
Mrs. and Miss A. W. Burkill,
Mr. W. Brockman, Mr. S. G.
Clauy, Miss G. M. Carling, Mr. J.
H. Carliel, Mr. and Mrs. J. E
Cameron, Mr. J. E. Cameron
(Serv), Mr. Yung Hsuin-chang
Miss L. Duryee, Mr. and Mrs
Robt. Dollar, Mr. T. Y. Deane
Miss G. Ellison, Mrs. L. M
Ferguson, and child, Miss E
Forbs, Mr. and Mrs. M. Freeman
Miss E. Friedman, Mr. D. Green
Mrs. H. C. Gerlland, Mr. C. F
Greentree, Mr. and Mrs. H. C
Gardner, Mr. T. H. Gotch, M
and Mrs. E. J. Hogg, Mr. an
Mrs. C. J. Hession, Miss Glady
Harger, Mr. C. Hu, Mr. and Mr
Frank E. Low, Mr. Frederic
Low, Dr. Bi Cu-li, Mr. W. Lai
low, Miss Ortha Lane, Mr. R.
May, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Mill
Mr. H. L. Macklenburgh, Miss
Meeker, Mrs. M. A. Meigs, M
A. A. Merrs, Mrs. H. McKemo
Dr. and Mrs. W. E. Macklen, M
M. McCutchen, Mr. R. N. McLec
Mr. C. Nohmmacher, Miss
Nelly, Miss O. Proctor, Mr.
Pfeuninger, Mr. and Mrs. K.
Pushman, Miss M. E. Parker, M
and Mrs. G. H., Master J. a
Miss C. Potts, Governess a
Maid, Mrs. C. H. Robinson, M
R. L. Read, Mr. E. M. Smeth, M
Y. R. Sum, Mr. R. H. Sharp
Miss C. Schleman, Mr. F. Spee
man, Mr. A. Seddon, Mrs. Sinclai
Mr. L. S. Spofford, Mr. R.
Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. J.
Sanders, Mr. H. J. Towlson, M
and Mrs. L. G., Master L. an
Miss M. Westcott, Mrs. Wingnol
Rev. and Mrs. W. J., Miss E. an
Master G. Wallace, Miss A
Wilcox, Mr. A. G. T. Wingnal
Rev. and Miss J. and Maste
Williams, Mr. J. H. Watts, Mrs
J. B. Bakvo, Mr. J. W. and Mrs
R. R. Clark, Mr. H. Y. Schielder
Mr. H. R. Sturt, Mr. F. Dibbs
Mrs. S. Luchick, Mrs. H. Pearson
Mr. and Mrs. A. M. and Master
Paget, Mr. A. W. Thomas, Mr.
W. J. Sparks, Mr. D. W. Swift,
Mrs. R. C. Reid, Mr. A. Areudorf,
Mr. and Mrs. H. Axell, Miss
Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. C. C.
Hedrick, Mr. S. M. Munter, Mr.
A. Ottmans, Mr. M. M. Sherow,
Mr. R. H. and Miss F. Traners,
Miss L. M. Wilkinson, Dr. G.
Walder, Mr. G. M. Neal.

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo: Messrs. A. Booklers, Dening.

Per C.M. s.s. Kianghsin from River ports: Mr. W. Redout L. S.

Per C.N. s.s. Tatung from Hankow: Mr. T. A. McIntyre, Rev. W. H. Geller, from Nanking: Mr. Bawker, Mr. and Mrs. Delkinson; from Tungchow: Messrs. Y. A. Schewren, M. P. Walker, S. K. Hsin.

Per I-C. s.s. Hwahlee from Kiukiang: Miss Paith A. Hunt.

Per I-C. s.s. Loongwo from Hankow: Mr. and Mr One
Naval Rating; fr
Mr. and Mrs. H. L
3 children, Rev. a
Miss Sundguits;

Passengers Departed

Per C.N. s.s. Chenan for Swatow: Mr. J. G. Wood; for Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. de Laval, Messrs. A. Menanteau, J. W. Dovey, H. E. Rigge; for Canton: Mr. and Mrs. E. Mallouk, Mr. Ingebregtsen.

Per C.N. s.s. Ngankin for Han-

Made in U.S.A.
20 "BAYER" TABLETS OF ASPIRIN (7½ GRAINS)
ASPIRIN
Indications: Rheumatism, Influenza, Colds, Headache and Toothache, Alcoholic excesses.
INDICATIONS: Rheumatism, Headache and Toothache, excesses.
DOSE: According to
Name registered
BAYER

As you well know, there are on the market innumerable so-called specifics for all kinds of diseases, among them powerful antipyretics, as antifebrina, dangerous narcotics for the relief of pain, as morphine, and the disagreeable salicylates to combat rheumatism.

These strong febrifuges give rise to toxic symptoms; the narcotics produce nervous and mental disturbances and induce a vicious habit, while the salicylates injure the stomach and cause ringing in the ears, etc.

The only remedy which embodies all the curative virtues of these agents, without their disagreeable and injurious features, is genuine aspirin, as contained in Bayer-Tablets of Aspirin.

This is confirmed by the observations of medical men throughout the world, whether the remedy be prescribed for reducing temperature in fevers, as a sedative or analgesic in neuralgias, headaches or toothaches, for colds, catarrhs or influenza, or as a specific in rheumatic affections.

The people of the entire civilized world consider aspirin as a remedy without a rival in the restoration of health and well-being.

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Business and Official
- - Notices - -

(Second Section)

The China Press

大陸報

Classified Advertisements

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1919

oyal Danish Consulate General

NOTICE is hereby given that a ivil marriage will be contracted nder the Act of February 19th, 893, before the undersigned at this onsulate, on the 30th of December, er, 1919, at 2.30 o'clock p.m. by:

JESPER JOHANSEN SCHULTZ, achelor, railway engineer of hangsien, Chekiang, son of Johan ensen Schultz Esq. of Hejls and ife Ingeborg, both deceased, and YUKI SUYEYOSHI, spinster, of hanghai, daughter of Suyeyoshi aits Esq. and wife Shilota Suye f Shimabara.

T. RAASCHOU,
Consul General.

hanghai, December 15th, 1919.

26998

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oyal Danish Consulate General

NOTICE is hereby given that a ivil marriage will be contracted nder the Act of February 19th, 1892, before the undersigned at this Consulate, on the 30th of December, 1919, at 3.30 o'clock p.m. by:

JENS MARIUS PEDER JENSEN, bachelor, of Shanghai, Chief Officer in the service of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Co. son of Rasmus August Jensen, Esq. of Jyderup and wife Kathrine and EUGENIE MARIE COIFFIER spinster, of Shanghai, daughter of Eugene Coiffier, Esq. of Arras and wife Eugenie.

T. RAASCHOU,
Consul General.

Shanghai, December 15th, 1919.

26995

LOST

A Godown Receipt, No. 2970, issued by the Pao Foong Cotton Mill, ([illegible]) calling for two bales of No. 12 "Gold Cock" Chinese Cotton-yarn has been lost. The public is hereby warned not to negotiate for same as it has been declared null and void and a duplicate is being issued for the delivery of the cargo.

FOU WOO SHIPPING
BROKERS.
復和報關行

Shanghai, December 16, 1919.

26990

The Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Debenture Transfer Register of the above Company will be closed from the 24th to the 31st December, 1919, both days inclusive, for the preparation of Debenture Interest Warrants.

By order of the Board,
E. BURROWS,
Secretary.

27000

NOTICE

We beg to notify our customers and the Public generally, that from December 15th to 25th inclusive, a discount of 5 to 22 per cent will be given on all our goods purchased against cash.

TABAQUERIA FILIPINA.

26948

AIKOSHA DAIRY

is now able to receive new orders
from those who require

MILK AND CREAM

89 Avenue Dubail
Phone Central 2175.

26846

Dr. M. H. Katzen

of the Paris University,
Physician and Surgeon.

WOMEN'S, CHILDREN'S AND
INTERNAL DISEASES.

Consulting hours:
11.00 a.m.—1.00 p.m.
4.00 p.m.—6.00 p.m.

4 PARK LANE
(near Quinsan Gardens)
Telephone North 3114.

26931

The International Recreation Club

KIANGWAN RACES

60th MEETING

27th December, 1919.
(Saturday)

First Saddling Bell at 1.00 p.m.
Sharp.

ATTENTION TO MEMBERS.

Entries for all events close at p.m. on Friday, 19th December 1919, at the Club House, 126, Bubbling Well Road.

Entry Forms may be obtained upon application to the undersigned.

By Order,
Y. S. DAY,
Secretary.

26996

S.S. "ARNA" FROM NEW YORK

This steamer is now discharging all her cargo (except Opium and Munitions of War) into the godowns of the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company's Pootung Wharf. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery of their cargo. Consignees of Bulk cargo are further requested to send their representatives to the Wharf to verify the weights of such cargo whilst being landed. All claims against this steamer must be sent in within fourteen days from date of her arrival or they will not be recognized. Damaged cargo will be examined at the Wharf on Monday, December 22nd, at 10 a.m. All risk of fire at the Wharf and Godowns to be borne by the consignees.

UNITED STATES STEEL
PRODUCTS COMPANY,
Agents Isthmian Steamship Lines.

27005

American Association of China

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

The Annual General Meeting and Election of Officers of the American Association of China will be held in the Rooms of the United States Court for China at 5:15 p.m. on Monday, December 29th, 1919.

A. S. GOLDSMITH,
Honorary Secretary.

Shanghai, China, Dec. 15th, 1919.

27002

[redacted]

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL FROM 75 MILLIONS TO 150 MILLIONS OF FRANCS.

The Bank's shareholders, at an extraordinary meeting held at Paris on 28th of November, 1919, have authorised the Board of Directors to increase the Bank's capital from 75 millions to 150 millions of Francs by the issue of 150,000 new shares of Francs 500 face value.

A certain number of shares has been reserved for the Bank's clients in the Far East.

Face value of the fully paid up shares: Francs 500.00.

Issued at a premium of Francs 165.00, making Francs 665.00 for he fully paid up shares.

Or half paid-up shares at Francs 250.00 plus premium of Francs 165.00, making Francs 415.00 per share (half paid-up).

The new issue will carry the same rights and privileges as the old issue, and the new shares will rank for dividends equally with the old shares from 1st January, 1920.

THE BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE at Shanghai is prepared to receive subscriptions up to 31st December, 1919, and will quote special favorable rates of exchange.

26861

Mme. DONTSUFF

18 RANGE ROAD

Orders taken. Prompt and punctual execution. Also hats for ladies on sale.

Lessons given in making of hats, course three months. 6-7.30 evenings.

26666

CHEN CHAN TAI & CO.

All kinds of new skins and furs have now arrived from their noted places of production—sable, grape-sable, ermine, otter, beaver, musquash, tiger, leopard, wolf, mink, raccoon, skunk, cat (black all over), and naturally black, white, red, and yellow fox-skins, etc., all of superlative quality and good for gentlemen's and ladies' garments, collars, muffs, etc. Gray, black and white goat-skin rugs in largest sizes. Our skins are *superior* and *moderate in price.*

No. C133 Honan Road, Shanghai.
Telephone No. 2933

26994

XMAS FESTIVAL

CHORUS OF 300 VOICES

Directed by Mr. C. D. Giauque; Assited by

THE MUNICIPAL ORCHESTRA

Miss Myra B. Olive
Miss Elizabeth Spencer (Anking)
Mr. Charles S. Keen (Nanking)
Dr. Samuel E. Chiu

TOWN HALL

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19, 8:15 p.m.

TICKETS:

Reserved Section	One Dollar
General Admission	Fifty Cents

On Sale at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. 120 Szechuen Road.

26949

Chinese Government Railways, Tientsin-Pukow Line

Notification No. 291.

Additional Train Service Between Tientsin and Tsinanfu (104/36).

The public is hereby notified that the present mixed trains Nos. 5 and 6 running between Tientsin East and Tsinanfu will be altered as Local Trains and, in addition, daily mixed trains Nos. 11 and 12 will be put into operation, all commencing on and from 11th December, 1919, according to the following schedule:

No. 5.	Tientsin-East	dep.	19.50
	Tsinanfu	arr.	6.50
No. 6.	Tsinanfu	dep.	20.25
	Tientsin-East	arr.	7.21
No. 11.	Tientsin-East	dep.	6.45
	Tsinanfu	arr.	22.28
No. 12.	Tsinanfu	dep.	8.20
	Tientsin-East	arr.	22.16

By Order
TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, 9th December, 1919.

FOR BRITISH AND AMERICAN

METALS, HARDWARE & SUNDRIES

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W. Z. ZEE & SONS

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on our New and High-grade
Rebuilt Typewriters

Olivers, Model 7	$75.00
" " 9	85.00
Remingtons, Model 7	45.00
" " 10	87.00
Standard Fox	100.00
Baby Fox, Portable	70.00
National, "	60.00

Our offer for one week only

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

Phone: Central 4778
SPECIALISTS IN OFFICE EQUIPMENT
22 Nanking Road, Shanghai
Cable Add.: Machbauck

STEWART

V-Ray SPARK PLUG

Gives more economy, efficiency and flexibility to the motor.

Has 4 sparking points instead of only one or two.

Insures a hot, continuous spark—never fails in service.

Absolutely gas-tight.

Practically free from breakage.

Lasts four times longer than any other spark plug.

Made to fit any type of motor.

Distributors and Service Station for China of Stewart Products

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

HOTEL BUSINESS FOR SALE

AS A GOING CONCERN

QUEEN'S HOTEL, TIENTSIN

Situated in the best part of the British Concession, with entrance on the Victoria Road, also 120 ft. Frontage on the Bund, Five years unexpired Lease, with the option of Renewal, Two Modern Wings built 1914, Twenty-five Bed Rooms, Large Dining and Billiard Rooms, plenty ground space for extension, Good Paying Concern, 20 to 25% in the past years, with greater possibilities in the near future. New Progressive Landlord just bought the property. Cause of selling, illness of Lessee.

Address or visit Proprietor.

27001

NOTICE

THE WOLF COMPANY, CHAMBERSBURG PENN., U. S. A.

AMERICA'S HIGHEST CLASS FLOUR MILL BUILDERS

Beg to announce they have opened an office at No. 5 Jinkee Road, Shanghai, and offer to their customers in China the services of their milling engineers as at home. We wish to thank the users of "WOLF" machinery for their past patronage and regret the disadvantage to them in the past five or six years by not being in a position to buy our full "WOLF" equipments which are of the highest efficiency.

26999

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED, a young lady (American preferred) to do literary work of a very interesting nature; shorthand and special training unnecessary. Must be fond of reading and able to typewrite. Work can be done at home after hours. Please reply immediately, giving education, present vocation, name, address and phone to Box 109, THE CHINA PRESS. Also two steno-typists needed.

26997 D.17

COTTON TEXTILES MANUFACTURING: This important, growing industry in China needs trained men. You can secure complete training at home in your spare time. Only necessary to be able to read simple English to begin. We teach you the rest. Write for catalog. Office 15A, International Correspondence Schools, 11c Nanking Road.

WANTED by an established American hong, one competent Eurasian book-keeper thoroughly familiar with double entry and import and export books. Must have references. Apply to Box 93, THE CHINA PRESS.

26936 D.17

OLD AMERICAN BRITISH House desires services of competent import manager, capable promoting sales and judging credits. Compensation salary and commission—drawing account up to Tls. 400.00 monthly. Position offers every chance further advancement. Applicant must have irreproachable references. State in first letters age, country of birth, nature of experience, and products with which familiar. Apply to Box 95, THE CHINA PRESS.

26939 D. 18

WANTED, a good woman who understands the Bakery and Confectionery, and Restaurant Business. For Peking. Address The Emporium, Hatamen Street, Peking.

26907 D.26

EXPERIENCED steno-typist wanted by American firm. Apply to Box 30, THE CHINA PRESS.

26910 D.16

WANTED, stenographer and typist for an import and export house. No objection to beginner provided they can transcribe their notes after dictation, understand grammar, orthography and usual business terms. Apply to Box 77, THE CHINA PRESS.

26903 D.16

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET, from December 15th, two large offices in Central district. Apply for particulars to Box 75, THE CHINA PRESS.

26901 D.18

OFFICES for rent, two sets of offices on ground floor, with or without godown, or godown separately. Central location. Apply to Box 76, THE CHINA PRESS.

26903 D.16

OFFICES to lease, single, or suites of two to three rooms, on ground and first-floors. Central district, close to Bund. Apply J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

26876

APARTMENTS WANTED

YOUNG gentleman wants board and lodging in a private English or American family. Apply to Box 106, THE CHINA PRESS.

26988 D.16

WANTED by married couple, large room and bath, furnished or unfurnished in Northern or Central district. United States Naval Purchasing Officer, 23 Whangpoo Road.

26944 D.16

A very good present for Book-keepers Accounts, etc., etc.

"Tables of Taels into Dollars"

Any number of Taels may be found in the Tables.

Cost only $1.00

Obtainable from Henry Teng, experienced teacher of Abacus, Mandarin, Shanghai Dialect, English Shorthand (new system) and Expert Translator.

125 Cunningham Road,
(South of S.N.R. Station)
Or from any foreign Book Store in Shanghai.

26868

APARTMENTS

Connaught House
8 Quinsan Gardens.
BOARD—RESIDENCE
Apply to
Mrs. G. POLLOCK.

TO LET, with board, large comfortable newly furnished room facing south, with verandah and private bathroom attached, suitable for married couple or two bachelors. All modern comforts, telephone, garage and stabling, apply to Box 101, THE CHINA PRESS.

AMERICAN missionary couple, living near French trams, half hour from Palace Hotel, wish one or two congenial people as paying guests. Apply to Box 110, THE CHINA PRESS.

27004 D.20

LARGE nice furnished rooms to let with board, verandah and bathroom attached (hot and cold water) use of telephone. Please apply to No. 49, Bubbling Well Road, just opposite the Race Course.

26937 D. 17

TO LET, furnished room with board, facing south, with verandah in private family, 90 Carter Road.

26904 D.18

TO LET, nicely furnished front rooms with board, in private family. Apply to 36 Quinsan Road.

26897 D.17

NICELY furnished rooms to let with board, or board alone. Use of telephone, etc. Apply 78 Bubbling Well Road, or 'phone West 1473.

26916 D.20

SITUATIONS WANTED

GENTLEMAN, with experience in import and export business in China and Japan, desires to make a new connection from the beginning of next year. Speaks Chinese and Japanese fluently and is familiar with China and Japan products. Can manage an office, banking, shipping, cablegrams, bookkeeping, etc. Apply to Box 105, THE CHINA PRESS.

26987

A YOUNG man with experience in export, is open for engagement from 1st January. Apply to Box 111, THE CHINA PRESS.

27006 D.18

AMERICAN, familiar with Chinese exports, now employed as local manager, seeks position with large responsible firm. Am a college graduate, fluent Mandarin speaker and also possess detailed knowledge of imports. Valuable trade connections can be offered as well if desired. Apply to Box 107, THE CHINA PRESS.

26989 D.19

WANTED, position as compradore or cashier by an experienced Chinese. Apply to Box 108, THE CHINA PRESS.

26993 D.17

WANTED by a Japanese, situation as amah. Knowledge of English. Apply to Box 112, THE CHINA PRESS.

27009 D.16

EXPERT mailing and filing clerk, foreigner, 25 years of age is open for engagement, holds best references. Please reply to Box 82, THE CHINA PRESS.

26922 D.19

ENERGETIC salesman, commercially educated, with eight years experience, is open for engagement. Excellent references. Address to Box 84, THE CHINA PRESS.

26922 D.14

EXPERIENCED young man, 24 years of age, is open for engagement from January, 1920. Speaks the local as well as the Mandarin and several other dialects fluently, and has travelled extensively through China, with knowledge of Chinese produce. A good inspector and general supervisor, with knowledge of office work; willing to travel and work hard, and will accept any reasonable salary for the start; no objection to outports. With A1 references. For particulars please apply to Box No. 81, THE CHINA PRESS.

26911 D.16

IMPORT man with executive ability, having charge of several departments in large local firm, will consider change of position. Replies will be treated confidentially. Apply to Box 68, THE CHINA PRESS.

26890

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 23

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, small house in Frenchtown or Western district, furnished or unfurnished. Advertiser will buy furniture if necessary. Apply to Box 69, THE CHINA PRESS.

MISCELLANEOUS

CHRISTMAS ORDERS for Freeman's famous Melton Mowbray pies, game pies, English and American country sausages, turkey stuffing, taken to 20th, No. 2 Route Say Zoong.

26986 D.19

HAPPINESS. Everyone ought to be happy, if you are not happy consult Prof. Carlo Alberti, 73 Range Road.

26921 D.19

MATRIMONY

GENTLEMAN wishes to correspond with foreign or Eurasian young lady; object matrimony. All replies held strictly confidential, to Box 90, THE CHINA PRESS.

26932 D.17

HOUSES TO LET

FOR SALE, excellent furniture for fully equipped six-roomed house, kitchen and bathrooms. House must be taken over. Western district. Apply to Box 51, THE CHINA PRESS.

26924 D.16

TO LET, 20 Robinson Road, excellent ten-roomed residence with garage, facing Park. Rent only Taels 90. Apply premises or J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

26879

PROFESSIONAL

BACK TO THE FARM: Everywhere men of the city are being attracted by big possibilities in scientific farming. Provides healthful, interesting and profitable vocation with prospects of early financial independence. The I.C.S. teaches Soil Improvement, Farm Crops, Livestock, Dairying, Fruit Growing, Vegetable Growing, Poultry Farming, etc., etc. Request interesting catalog. Office 15A, International Correspondence Schools, 11c Nanking Road.

DANCING LESSONS given by an experienced teacher. Terms $3 per lesson, or five lessons for $12. Apply to Box 94, THE CHINA PRESS.

26935

FRENCH lessons given by experienced young French lady. Best references. Easy method. Apply to Box 88, THE CHINA PRESS.

26925 D.16

TWO gentlemen desire dancing lessons, preferably private lessons. Reply to Box 78, THE CHINA PRESS.

26905 D.16

SELECT dancing class formed, Mondays and Wednesdays, at the Burlington Hotel (also private lessons). Those wishing to join, please apply to Box 54, THE CHINA PRESS.

26851 D.16

DRIVING and repairing lessons given by an expert motor car mechanic. Apply to Box 447, THE CHINA PRESS.

26617 D.19

Exchange and Mart

WANTED, a "Graflex" camera. Must be in perfect condition and fitted with good lenses. State price and particulars to Box 103, THE CHINA PRESS.

26977 D.21

FOR SALE, a beautiful closed car, six-cylinder, just out of the factory, engine in splendid working order, electric starter and lights, five wire wheels: cost Tls. 2,900. Will sell for Tls. 2,000. For trial and inspection apply to Box 104, THE CHINA PRESS.

26977 D.21

CORONA typewriter wanted, new or second-hand. State price to Box 102, THE CHINA PRESS.

26947 D.16

FOR SALE, child's motor-car, practically new, wire wheels, rubber tires, $12.00. Apply to Box 97, THE CHINA PRESS.

26940 D. 17

Air Routes Mapped Out By British Committee

Lanes From England To India Marked And Ultimately Will Be Extended To Australia

(Reuter's Service)

London, December 9.—The Report of the Advisory Committee on Civil Aviation on Imperial Air Routes for speeding up inter-empire communications, was issued this evening. The Committee unhesitatingly decided that the initial route should be between Great Britain and India, ultimately to be continued thence to Australia. They therefore recommend development of the route from Egypt to India.

After the Great Britain-India route, the committee recommend the development of the route to South Africa, which would follow the same course as far as Egypt.

They consider that Imperial routes will best be developed by private enterprise, backed by State assistance, which latter would consist of the provision of meteorological and wireless services, and air ports, including sheds for running purposes.

Air ports are defined as "terminal and intermediate aerodromes and emergency landing grounds."

NEEDS ARE OUTLINED

The Committee point out that the necessity for additional expenditure on the development of air ports will be determined by experience. They recommend that some surplus material and engines from the Air Force should be distributed gratis in Great Britain and the Colonies.

The Committee recommend concentration of attention to the Indian route on the section between Egypt and Karachi, leaving to the Indian Government the initiation and encouragement of internal routes.

The Committee reject the suggestion that neighboring Air Force squadrons should test air route possibilities. They weighed the advantages of organising the scheme either by the State alone or by the constitution of a chartered company, combining State and private capital, or by privates enterprise, State aided, and they eventually selected the lest named alternative.

The Committee insist on the advantages of State control of air ports, derivable from State ownership, which they advise being brought to the notice of all Governments of the Empire. They hope that the Government's intention to maintain aerodromes and landing-grounds between Egypt and India will be executed as soon as possible, in order that civil aviation may benefit thereby. It is pointed out that the air route between Egypt and India will save at least three and a half days on the present nine days' journey by sea. The Committee recommend that the Post Office should draw up a tender for an air mail contract between Egypt, Karachi, and/or Bombay. They consider that local prohibitory bans on civil aviation ought immediately to be removed where the Imperial Government exercises direct control, and that representations should be made to the Dominions and India in favor of immediate acceptance of a similar policy.

DETAILS OF REPORT

The Committee add that the present report is confined to the discussion of heavier-than-air machines, and that they will present their report of lighter than air machines later. They also state that they have only investigated the establishment of main trunk lines between the United Kingdom and the principal parts of the Empire, and that these trunk lines will doubtless be supplemented if not preceded, by various lines connecting up the Dominions and Colonies. In this connection it is pointed out that the problems involved in each section greatly vary.

Enemy Trading Regulations Ruled On By British Court

Application for the payment of a debt out of the proceeds of the sale of the property of Melchers and Company by Mr. M. Reader Harriss for Frederick Huth and Company was beard yesterday in the British Supreme Court. Judge Sir Havilland de Sausmarez intimated that he would make the order prayed subject to consideration of the items of the claim in chambers; and adjourned the summons to Friday morning. Mr. A. G. Mossop appeared as Custodian of Enemy Property.

Judge Sausmarez said:

"The Custodian has had vested in him certain properties in British Concessions in China, under the Trading with the Enemy (Enemy property in British Concessions) Regulations of 1918, which belonged to Melchers and Co., a firm which carried on business in China and Hongkong and nowhere else, with power to sell the same. This power has been exercised and the Custodian has in hand about Taels 270,000 representing those properties. The application before the Court is made by Frederick Huth and Company who ask for an order for the payment to them out of the proceeds of the sales of £7,690.2.8. It is made under section 5 (2) of the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1914, and the Custodian asks for authority to pay this sum.

NOT ENEMIES

"The first difficulty is that Melchers and Co., who carry on business in China and Hongkong are not enemies under this Act. Whether the Court can make the order depends on the construction of the King's Regulations to which I have referred. If the application had been made in London it would have been made under the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1916, section 4, in virtue of a vesting order made by the Board of Trade. This Court has held in In re Siemssen that the substitution of the Minister for the Board of Trade is within the scope of a King's Regulation, and that being so it seems to follow that the extension of the term "enemy subject" in the King's Regulation which follows the definition in section 15 of the Act, must also be within the scope of a King's Regulation. The Regulation seems to me to put the Minister with respect to property in China dealt with by this King's Regulations in the same position as the Board of Trade in England with respect to property situated there. Regulation 7 says "All property vested in the custodian under these Regulations, and the proceeds of the sale of, or money arising from, any such property shall be dealt with by him in like manner as money paid to and property vested in the custodian of enemy property of England and Wales under the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1914." One manner in which such property can be dealt with in England "is, in virtue of section 4 (5) of the Act of 1916," under section 5 of that of 1914, and the new definition of "enemy subject" therefore seems to apply to applications made under that section.

OUTSIDE JURISDICTION

"The next point is that the applicant carries on business outside the jurisdiction of the Court. It must be borne in mind that the Custodian cannot make payment of a debt by an enemy out of property in his hands unless he has sufficient to pay the debt in question and "any other claims against that enemy of which notice verified by statutory declaration may have been served on him." There are in this case no such claimants in the jurisdiction, but there are two more in England and their claims are not sufficiently large to exhaust his funds. Under these circumstances I can see no reason why the mere fact that the creditor is resident out of the jurisdiction should be fatal to his claim. He is engaged in a business transaction with a firm which does all its business in the East and he seems to me entitled to look to that firm's property in the East to satisfy his debt. If the enemy firm happened to carry on business and to have property in England as well, against which he might claim, other questions might arise which do not complicate the present case, and I say nothing about them: as it is I am prepared, subject to consideration of the items of the claim in chambers, to make the order prayed.

"In consenting to the proposed payment I have borne in mind that this order is in accordance with the policy of the Trading with the Enemy Acts of preserving enemy property with a view to arrangements to be made at the conclusion of peace: for it is obviously to the advantage of Melchers and Co.'s estate in the Custodian's hands that this claim carrying a heavy rate of interest should be liquidated as soon as possible, and that advantage should be taken of the present high value of the tael."

FRENCH CHAMBER SESSION OPENS

Alsace Lorraine Deputies Are Present For First Time Since 1871

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, Dec. 8.—Impressive scenes marked the opening of the new Chamber today owing to its being the occasion of the first attendance of Alsace-Lorraine members since 1871. It was a thrilling moment when the representatives of the liberated provinces entered. There was a very brief silence, followed by a storm of cheers.

After their reception by the temporary chairman, one of the newcomers made a moving reply in the course of which he expressed Alsace-Lorraine's gratitude to France.

M. Clemenceau followed with an eloquent speech of welcome. He recalled the past troubles of the restored territories and emphasised France's joy at their reunion.

Off With United States Regulars To Police The Rhine

Brig.-General W. H. Sage.
INTERNATIONAL.

Brigadier-General William H. Sage, a veteran of the Philippine occupation, who sailed from Hoboken several days ago on the U. S. S. General Grant, in command of a provisional brigade of United States regulars who will form part of the American Army of Occupation in Germany. The brigade was composed of the Fiftieth and Fifth U. S. regular infantry regiments and numbered 4,500 men.

PEKING STIFFENS BOYCOTT LINES

Chamber Of Commerce Outlines Policy To End Traffic In Japanese Goods

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, December 10.—The Peking General Chamber of Commerce held a meeting yesterday to discuss measures for enforcing the boycott of "low-grade" goods, over 100 members of the Chamber and four representatives of the Peking Students' Union being present. It was decided at the meeting that (1) every shop in Peking should shelve its Japanese goods; (2) the business houses should act upon the resolutions passed at Sunday's mass meeting of the citizens of Peking; (3) that no business house should be permitted to order any more Japanese goods; and (4) that the Citizens' Convention should elect representatives to inspect imported goods at all customs houses and that, if any Japanese goods were found, the buyers should be punished and the goods burned. It was further decided that in the case of the smaller shops the sale of Japanese goods might continue until the present supplies were exhausted, but that no new supplies should be purchased under penalty of confiscation of the goods.

Yesterday afternoon the Japanese merchants also held a meeting at the Japanese Club to endeavor to obtain relief from the Chinese boycott movement, their deliberations resulting in a written appeal to the Japanese Legation to take measures with the Chinese Government for the suppression of the boycott. A similar request was sent to the Japanese Consul-General at Tientsin.

Barring pro- and anti-boycott activities there are no new developments in the Foochow case. Both countries are investigating the incident at Foochow, and no settlement will be reached until these investigations have been completed.

Local Steamship Company Orders Five More Ships

Orders for the purchase of five steamers have been placed by the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company. One of these will be sea-going and has been ordered from a British ship works. It will weigh 3,000 tons. Two of them have been contracted for with the New Dock, Pootung. They will ply between here and Hankow. The other two are being constructed by the Kiangnan Dock, and will navigate the Upper Yangtsze between Hankow and Ichang. The company has at present 25 ships running between coastal ports and along the Yangtsze.

SOUTH'S DEMANDS FOR PEACE GIVEN

Statement Of Terms Said To Have Been Offered Is Published In Peking

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, December 10.—The Peking edition of the Yi Shih-pao reports today that the influential Southern leaders have been discussing six terms of peace with the North and that there is a good chance for a favorable settlement along the lines of these negotiations. The terms as stated by the Yi Shih-pao are:

(1) That Tsen Chun-hsuan be appointed Chief of the Board of Elder Statesmen (Yuan Lao-yuen).

(2) That General Lu Yung-ting be made Inspector-General of Kwangtung and Kwangsi.

(3) That General Tang Chi-yao be made Inspector-General of Yunnan and Kweichow.

(4) That a Southern man be appointed to either the civil or military governorship of Hunan.

(5) That General Hsiung Ke-wu be appointed Inspector-General of Szechuen and Tibet.

(6) That the Anfu Club be dissolved

The Yi Shih-pao further states that Northern Government appears to be willing to accept the first five terms, but that the sixth cannot at present be acceded to. A certain high official who has great power and a strong influence on the Government (General Hsu Shu-cheng) has entered an objection to the last condition of peace and has stated that the Anfu Club will not be abolished as long as he lives.

TROOPS CAPTURE PERSIAN BANDITS

(Reuter's Service)

London, Dec. 6.—What is authoritatively described as a "fine piece of work" has now been concluded and has freed the Persian province of Ispahan from dangerous bands of mounted brigands, and resulted in the complete defeat, capture and execution of the most dangerous outlaws in Persia.

Affairs in the province of Ispahan had become very serious owing to the bands of robbers joining forces. The Government at Teheran sought aid from the Governor-General at Shiraz whereupon joint columns of the South Persia rifles marched from Shiraz and Kerman, respectively a distance of three hundred and four hundred miles, and concentrated upon Ispahan. The outlaws took up their quarters in a strong walled village, amply provisioned.

The Shiraz column commanded by Lieut.-Col. Fraser after forced marches surrounded the stronghold and helped by the other Persian troops stormed it, capturing the entire bands, who had for so long terrorised the country.

Entente Alliance Sought By Belgium

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, December 5.—A Brussels telegram to the Main states that the Belgian Cabinet today will declare in favor of a military Entente with France and Great Britain.

Obituary

MR. T. IBUKIYAMA

Funeral services for Mr. T. Ibukiyama, Japanese member of the Shanghai Municipal Council, took place in front of the Chapel of the Bubbling Well Cemetery Sunday afternoon. The Rev. A. J. Walker officiated. Several hundred attended. The remains were cremated and will be sent to Japan.

A special tent was erected o side the chapel for the servic Japanese police and voluntee lined the path leading to t assembly with arms revers when the funeral entered cemetery at 2:30 o'clock. Mr. C. Pearce, chairman of the Council, speaking on behalf the Shanghai community, pai glowing tribute to the decea as a public servant.

Assisting the dean were Rev. O. Murakami, who re from Psalm 46, Mr. K. Yamag chi, who recited a brief perso history of the deceased, and Japanese members of the Sha hai Musical Society, who s "When Peace like a River."

The reading of eulogies, cluding messages from Japan India, prayer, singing a benediction and the playing "March Funebre" by the Mun cipal Band concluded the pr gram.

The chief mourners were and J. Ibukiyama, who arriv in Shanghai the day previous a the pall-bearers were Mr. K. Kodama, President of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce; Mr. S. Nagamine, manager of the Mitsu Bishi; Mr. I. Kusaka, Japanese Post Office; Mr. T. Sahara, Shanghai Mercury; Mr. T. Suga, Superintendent of the N.K.K.; Mr. T. Wada, a relative, Mr. M. Seo, Mr. S. Tsumoda and Mr. Y. Taku of the N.K.K. staff and Mr. K. Fujita.

Among those present at the funeral were Mr. K. Yamazaki, Consul-General of Japan; Lieut.-General G. Nagaoka; Mr. K. Shiozaki and Mr. S. Okamoto of the Japanese Consulate; and Messrs. I. Kusaka, Y. Shiraki, Lieutenant Commander D. Go, M. Nodaira, Manager of M.B.K.; W. Nogi, Manager of Okura and Co.; S. Nagamine, manager of M.S.K.; T. Sakurai, manager of South Manchuria Ry. Co.; M. Yonesato, manager of N.K.K.; T. Suga, superintendent of N.K.K.; S. Kenjo, manager of Mitsui Bank; H. Tamura, C. Kashiwada, Y. Hayashi, I. Iguchi, Dr. Shinozaki, Major S. Sato, T. Soyeshima, M. Amano, I. Matsuo, J. Suzuki, T. Igarashi, Mr. Edward Ezra, Mr. C. M. Bain, Mr. W. L. Merriman, Mr. A. Brooke-Smith, Mr. Myhre, harbor master: and Chief Officer M. W. Pett, Shanghai Fire Brigade.

Wreaths were sent by Prince Tokugawa, Baron Kondo, President of the N.Y.K.; Baron Hozumi, Mr. K. Yamazaki, Japanese Consul-General; Shanghai Japanese Christian Association, Association of the graduates of Japanese Imperial University, Shanghai Y.M.C.A., Shanghai Ladies Association, Shanghai Japanese Musical Society, Japanese Post Office, Shanghai Japanese Club, Mr. S. Nakajima, Bank of Chosen, Shanghai Produce and Stock Exchange, Shanghai Japanese Residents Corporations, North China Daily News, Mitsubishi Bank, Teachers of the Japanese Public School, Mitsubishi and Co., Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Toyo Kisen Kaisha, Mr. T. N. Alexander. The Toa Kokyukai, Japanese Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai; Japanese Policemen, S.M.C.; Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, Mr. and Mrs. Wilfrid Hamlin, Yokohama Specie Bank, South Manchuria Ry. Co., Bank of Taiwan, Sumitomo Bank, Shanghai Municipal Council, Shanghai Japanese Volunteer Corps, Yangtszekiang Pilot Association, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, A. Ariyoshi. Mr. and Mrs. L. Ladow and Mr. Lee Tierh, Chinese Secretary, S.M.C.

SHANGHAI
OIL MILL, LIMITED
Manufacturing
PEANUT OIL
Capacity
300 PICULS PER DAY
Quality—The Finest Made
FACTORY
North Side of Soochow Creek, Jessfield Road
Tel. West 898
OFFICE
18B Kiangse Road Tel. Central 4187
26891

C. ISMER & COMPANY
44 Nanking Road
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
in Watches, Clocks and Jewellery
High Class Goods at Low Prices,
26615

Business and Official Notices

(Continued from Page 9)

NOTICE

[redacted]

be present.

THE ADMIRAL LINE,
Agents.
26914

LOST

Delivery Order No. 212

Trade Mark 田 Case No. 411,

for 1 case Silk Damask, per N.Y.K. Yamashiro Maru, second trip from Japan. The public are requested not to negotiate same as it has been made null and void and said order cancelled.

CHUWA CUSTOM BROKER.
中和通關所
26872

Xmas Sale

We have white and black fox, different kinds of furs and skunks. Best quality furs. Necklets, Muffs, and all kinds of furs. Cheap sale for two weeks only.

S. MING KEE.
370 Nanking Road.
'Phone C. 2835.
26886

Municipal Notification

No. 2847.

7 PER CENT. LOAN, 1919.

Price of Issue until futher notice 95 per cent.

UNDER the authority of Resolution V passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on April 9, 1919, the Council hereby invites applications for debentures in the 7 per cent. Loan of 1919.

The debentures in this issue will bear interest from the date of purchase at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year.

They will be issued at 95 per cent. until further notice and will be redeemed on December 31, 1929.

The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls. 1,000, Tls. 500 and Tls. 100 to suit the convenience of applicants, but no allotment for a less amount than Tls. 500 nominal will be made except to depositors in the Municipal Investment Bank.

Application forms can be obtained from the Treasurer, Finance Department, 24B Kiangse Road, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

By order,
E. S. B. ROWE,
Assistant Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, August 28, 1919.
26703

The Oriental Hospital

Surgical and Venereal Diseases: Injections of all kind of vaccines, serums and 1914 (606); Tests of blood, treatment by X Ray and Diathermy.

Dr. K. WATANABE, A.M., M.D.
(Japanese)
He studied medicine in Japan, America and Europe, so can speak English well.
21 HAINING ROAD
(fifth house from North Szechuen Road.)
SHANGHAI
Tel. North 2279.
21666

HONMA HOSPITAL
No. 8A Miller Road.
Tel. N. 2961
DR. K. HONMA
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)
Women's Diseases
Confinements, Surgery
X-Ray and diathermy
Examination with Uretroscope
Skin Diseases
Massage Treatment

KINGMAN & BROS.
How to Preserve the Teeth

In order to keep the teeth in a good condition scientific precaution must be taken. Through negligence, decay and numerous other affections such as tooth-ache, dental periostitis osteo-periostitis, necrosis of the jaw, etc., may arise. During the process of ingestion, there are settled on the teeth, some deposits of mineral and organic matters, called tartar, which possesses a morbid power of pressing the gum. As an inevitable result of the presence of this tartar, the teeth will become elongated and movable and will, by degrees, absorb away the enamel, leading ultimately to the decay and degeneration of the teeth. The tartar is so hard and resistant to the process of brushing that it cannot be scraped off except with dental instruments specially devised for that purpose.

Dr. KINGMAN offers to the public his service for preserving their teeth at an annual subscription Fee of $10.00 per head to be paid in advance.

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Whangpoo Conservancy Board

Notification No. 97.

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Engineer-in-Chief.
Shanghai, 12th December, 1919.
26915

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WHARF TARIFFS

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The new rates will apply to all goods not on Landing Accounts on December 31st, 1919.

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Health, Beauty And The Home

Soups That Satisfy

By Mrs. Christine Frederick,

The Distinguished Authority on Household Efficiency.

If in this era of high prices there is no new, cheap food to which we may turn, perhaps we can solve the problem by a better use of old foods. When our pocketbooks grow flat we may study with profit what families whose pocketbooks have long been flattened have to eat. And in such a study the first dish to attract attention is soup—the one universal food.

In this country soup is too often looked on as an additional course and not as the main feature of a meal. If we have an eye to economy, however, we must make soup the principal dish of a meal. Surely a well-made, nourishing soup, with good bread or crackers, is a complete meal in itself.

Soups may be divided into two classes—those which have a meat stock basis and those with a milk basis. In the first class come all the bouillons, broths, etc. In the second class, known as "cream" soups, we have the pulp of vegetables added to milk or a thin white sauce.

To make a good meat soup we need the right bones and cuts and plenty of them. The shank of beef, especially the fore shank, contains the gelatine and extractives which give soups flavor and strength. The neck, the plate or parts of the neck and shoulder, either of beef or mutton, are excellent for soup making. All bones should be cracked well to allow the juices to escape.

Good soup is made not by boiling, but by simmering, which means a very slow, long cooking over low heat. Soup that is boiled rapidly is watery and without flavor. First, all meat and bone should be laid in cold water and allowed to stand for several hours with salt added to bring out the most of the extractives. A slow, gentle cooking should follow for several hours. Where gas is used the little "pilot flame," which uses only a fraction of a cent of gas per hour, is just right. The fireless cooker may also be used to produce the greatest strength, or the soup may be put in the oven as is done in France.

After the "stock" is made it should be allowed to cool and the excess fat removed from the top. It is then ready to have added to it any kinds of vegetables or other seasoning.

Someone once admired soup made by an old Scotchwoman and asked her how it was made. "Oh," she replied, "there's carrots in tu' and barley in tult and mutton in tult." "But what is tult?" she was asked. "Oh, there's carrots in tult," and the old lady repeated the whole string of ingredients. So the more seasonings and vegetables we put in "tult" the better our soup will taste!

Green pepper or pimiento adds an unusual flavor. Sage or marjoram gives a delicate change. And we must not overlook the goodness of whole barley, brown rice and macaroni in preparing our broths.

Who has eaten the satisfying Italian soup with its vegetables and large elbow macaroni? Who makes at home Scotch broth of potatoes, parsley, barley and mutton? Who has used Russian borsch made of strong stock with cut beets and beef balls? Every country has distinctive soups which it will pay the prudent housewife to copy.

The pulp of any kind of vegetable or fish when added to thin white stock is called a cream soup. The possibilities of this kind of soup are endless. We may use mashed yellow peas, beans or lentils; the pulp of carrots, spinach, asparagus or celery; salmon and other fish rubbed through a seive; whole oysters, etc. The success of a cream soup depends on two things—first, the smoothness of the pulp; second, the smoothness of the sauce before sauce and pulp are blended.

Since the basis of these soups is milk, to which are added flour and a quantity of butter, they contain most nourishing food elements. It may be difficult to believe, but it is nevertheless true, that a large portion of a cream soup is as nourishing as a cut of steak or a couple of chops. For children a cream soup is an unsurpassed luncheon dish, especially on a chilly Winter day.

Peanut butter is another ingredient which may be added to a cream soup. Cream of lima bean soup is delicious and most inexpensive. A good, well-made potato soup—ah, how comforting it is—especially if flavored with celery and a couple of eggs whipped in at the last moment!

Why does the housekeeper think that in order to have a meal she must prepare from four to six different kinds of foods? She could save time, labor and, most of all, money, by practising the art of soup making. Both economy and health are served best by eating liberally of satisfying soups in Winter.

"Sit before your mirror and make conversation with your reflected self."

Photograph Posed by MISS ARLINE CHASE at CAMPBELL STUDIO

The Danger Age

By Lina Cavalieri,

The Most Famous Living Beauty.

At thirty-five a woman has lost the enviable freshness and attractiveness of youth. At thirty-five her face has a more "settled" look and the muscles have begun to fall.

That is true. And at thirty-five the hair above the temples and at the apex of the head, is likely to turn a little gray or change color slightly. It may only grow lighter or a little ruddier in those places, but a change of some sort is almost sure to come.

At thirty-five, the complexion that up to that time may have kept its pink and white girlishness grows paler. At that age it is inclined to take on a sallow tint. And, what is still more serious, the texture that may have been satin smooth begins to grow coarser.

It is at thirty-five, too, that the thickening or thinning of the figure begins. Heredity does its inevitable work. If you are of a fat family, you begin to fatten, if of a lean family you grow thinner.

Women coarsen or refine with age. It is nature's trick to change a woman to a wraithlike semblance of her early youth or to settle her into heavy solidity and shapelessness as the years multiply. At thirty-five there appears the first o'ershadowing of the sort of woman you will be in your old age period.

It is the real danger age of woman. At this time one must redouble the care of her beauty. One must, so to speak, get her second wind.

Do not let it alarm you. Let it merely have the effect of making you more considerate of your natural heritage, more careful of those special points of loveliness—the expressive eyes, the childlike skin, the graceful figure or the regular features—whatever it is that nature has bestowed upon you as her personal gift.

First, look to those falling facial muscles, for they are, more surely than wrinkles, the betrayers of advancing age. Stand or sit before your mirror and make conversation with your reflected self. Notice the tricks of your muscles in speech. See whether you mouthe when you talk. Using the lips overmuch is a most unlovely habit of speech, so do not thrust them forward when you talk, or twist them about your words, or draw the upper lip into small fluted folds, where the wrinkles will be when you become old.

This fluting of the upper lip is particularly unbecoming, and develops ugly and repulsive lines. If you catch yourself forming such a habit, you must rid yourself of it at once. Practice talking before the mirror until you have learned new management for the muscles, then see that you continue in this habit.

You will find it a distinct advantage to oil the upper lip well by patting into it any of the good cold creams. Below are two remedies that I can specially recommend for dry and wrinkled looking lips: Almond oil, 1 ounce; Orange oil, 2 drops. Or, olive oil, 1 ounce; essence of violet, 6 drops.

The cheek muscles are prone to sagging, and to counteract this, they should be well bound up during a third of our days—that is, every night, which is a third of our day—and any other time while we are resting, by a rubber band or a tight muslin one firmly fastened about the chin and pinned or clasped at the crown of the head. This imprisons and makes firmer the muscles that would otherwise drop in sleep.

When the profile view discloses an ugly bag of loose skin or drooping muscles it is high time to set to work upon that age-betraying feature with a serviceable lump of ice. Tilt the chin upward and press the lump of ice, which should be smooth, firmly against it, holding it as long as you can bear the cold. Then iron the sagging muscles, moving the lump of ice steadily upward toward the point of the chin.

Another method for strengthening sagging muscles is to press them lightly, but firmly, with the palm, beginning at the point of the chin and working backward and upward in a gentle massage movement, turning the corners sharply at the edge of the jaw, pressing on upward to the cheekbones.

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WEATHER

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IMPARTIAL & PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, DEC. 15, 1919

Peace For Russia?

IT is evident that the Allied governments are on the eve of opening, if they have not indeed already opened, negotiations with the Soviet Government of Russia for peace and the lifting of the blockade. There are doubtless many who will view this step with gloomy foreboding—but we don't. In the situation now presented to them not only by Russia but by the world at large it is the natural and the necessary thing for the Allies to do. The Bolsheviki want peace and order in Russia just as much as the other elements in Russia want it, and they are entitled to have it. And, however different from existing governments the future government of Russia may be, it will want and will try to maintain a state of order and peaceful progress. If it fails to do this it will have to give way to some other government, which in turn will strive for the same thing.

The unanimous demands of the British workmen that the British Government open negotiations with the Russian Bolshevik Government probably voices the demands of the workmen of all Europe. Europe needs Russia's raw materials, food, and the exchange situation as between Europe and America is not likely to begin to right itself until the rest of Europe begins to draw a large portion of its supplies from Russia instead of depending wholly upon America. Under the caption: "How to Save Europe," The Nation (London) in a recent issue goes fully into this phase of the general world situation. We quote part of the article herewith:

In one of the last speeches which he made before his illness, President Wilson sketched in popular language the broad outlines of the economic policy which he would wish America to adopt towards Europe. He spoke deliberately in terms of enlightened self-interest, for he was answering the critics who attack his internationalism as the extravagance of a quixotic idealist. He quoted and endorsed Mr. Hoover's estimate that America will have to advance immediately no less than four or five billion dollars for the rehabilitation of credit and industry in Europe. The penalty for refusing this assistance would be, he said, that if Europe went bankrupt, trade would be impossible "except within our own borders." The reward, on the other hand, for so bold a course would be the "financial leadership" and the "industrial supremacy" of the world. One may prefer those speeches in which Mr. Wilson talks a language more congenial to himself, but its bluntness and frankness certainly do not lessen the good sense of this speech. The policy which it outlines is that of the big and far-sighted man of business, who can take risks and reckon beyond the present moment. It is not merely from motives of philanthropy that he comes to the rescue of embarrassed customers: he does so, because he perceives that if he allows these customers to go bankrupt, his own business will suffer from the ruin of his clients. America has in the main acted on these simple business principles, and she has done it in a large-minded way. She will owe her economic ascendancy not merely to her unrivalled resources, but also to her own boldness and good sense.

A survey of the policy which our own country has adopted in dealing since the armistice with the Continent would reveal few traces of the courageous wisdom of which America has given proof. With us the dominant idea has been to restart our export business as promptly as possible, and on as large a scale as possible. So eager were we to do this, that the Government has assisted our exporters by guarantees. They have been selling manufactured goods to a bankrupt Europe on credit. Our own industry has felt the momentary fillip of this artifically stimulated trade, and up to a point the transaction may have looked attractive. Europe was crying out for every kind of commodity, and we have supplied her needs.

Unfortunately two questions present themselves, and to neither is it easy to give a reassuring answer. Is Europe any nearer to solvency and industrial health because it has absorbed a quantity of our ready-made wares; for the most part without paying for them? What will our own case be, when we discover six or twelve months hence that the Continent is still unable to send us anything wherewith to pay for our exports? One reads of the few pioneer ships that have gone to Hamburg laden with our exports. They have come back in ballast; Germany had nothing to send back in exchange. The policy was wrong from the start. Our prime aim should have been, as Mr. Hoover urged, to provide raw materials on credit. Then, when the industry of unemployed Europe had been restarted, the ordinary processes of exchange would have followed without risk. But we must need send clothes when we ought to have sent wool.

The case of Poland provides a glaring illustration of these erroneous tactics. Its plight when the world war came to an end was so desperate that it might well have seemed difficult to make it worse. The Allies have contrived to make it worse. Partly by supporting the ultra-nationalistic and megalomaniac party among the Poles, partly by luring or driving them into the general war upon Soviet Russia, the policy of Paris has kept Poland engaged during the last eleven months in incessant foreign adventures. The task of reconstruction has been delayed. The mass of unemployment in the towns has been met, only in the sense that some of the unemployed have been absorbed in the half-clad conscript army. M. Paderewski's administration has been driven to the usual expedients of printing money and piling up debt, with the result that the Polish mark, nominally one shilling, which was still worth fivepence in March, has now fallen even lower than its German equivalent, and is worth just three-halfpence. Apart from agriculture, which might have been assisted with machinery, Poland has one big industry, textiles. Her mills, in spite of the German occupation (which had been much less harsh than in Belgium and Northern France) were able to restart, and were declared by official experts to have still fully 75 percent of their old productive power. They needed only raw materials and a few minor accessories.

America was true to her policy and provided raw cotton, though somewhat tardily. Our part was to furnish wool and jute, upon credit. That we have not done, and today one may read in the reports of the Society of Friends, of towns in which "over two-thirds of the population (are) unemployed owing primarily to absence of raw materials." We have indeed done something by way of official assistance to promote the export of ready-made clothing. That was exactly the wrong policy. The Polish workers remain unemployed, and therefore they are unable to produce the wherewithal to pay for our exports. Sooner or later the folly of these tactics will recoil upon ourselves. We shall find that a continent still workless, still half-starved, still racked with social unrest, cannot pay for the manufactured goods that we have dumped upon it on credit; the loss will fall upon our industry, and with all the world in need of goods, our own producers will go unemployed. The exchange measures, accurately enough, the sheer impossibility of the position. The Pole must somehow manage to pay us in shillings with marks worth 1½d.

The answer may be made that we are not in the brilliant position of the United States, and can ill-afford to wait until a slowly recovering Europe has something to exchange against our exports of manufactured goods. Our interference with the recovery of Europe is, however, positive as well as negative. To continue the illustration of Poland, two things are needed to put this Polish textile industry instantly in a working position—raw materials and peace. If any sort of truce were concluded tomorrow with Soviet Russia on the Bullitt-Lenin terms, the economic outlook of the whole of Central and Eastern Europe would be instantly transformed. It is clear from the careful reports of Professor Goode that Soviet Russia is far from being without resources. The grain harvest has been exceptionally good, and would be available for the starving Borderland peoples, if only the now well-organised railway system of Russia could obtain fuel, lubricants, and spare parts for the locomotives and river steamers, which should transport it. There is timber enough awaiting export to solve our housing problem, and flax enough accumulated to clothe us in fine linen. The universal need is so immense, and the possibilities of exchange so various and unlimited, that the mere lifting of the Russian blockade would probably in itself suffice within a few months to ease the intolerable tension from Siberia to the Rhine. The peasant would bring out his hoarded grain: the eggs and butter of Siberia would find their way to towns which have not seen such luxuries for years, if only the insensate barriers of exchange were lifted. Even hopeless Vienna, which makes excellent locomotives, would begin to live again, if it could exchange spare parts against Russian wheat.

"But would you," it may be said, "allow the Germans to snatch from us the fruits of victory, by permitting them to 'dump' their tools and machines upon Russia?" Assuredly we would, even if it were certain that German competition could frustrate our own efforts to capture the Russian market. For even in that event, the general prosperity will be served. Russia, thanks to the use of German machinery, will be the better able to send us cheap grain and flax and timber, and if she herself did not take our exports in exchange, they would go by some of the triangular processes of trade to some other market. If Germany made her profits in Russia, she would spend some part of them in purchasing British goods. . . . The textile mills of Poland, the locomotive works of Riga and Vienna, the electrical factories of Berlin, are all normally dependent on the closed Russian market. If they are workless, then either they cannot take our exports, or what is rather worse, they take them on credit, which will mean, as things are going today, that we incur bad debts.

Blockades are always two-edged weapons. One cannot doom another nation to starvation without in the end suffering oneself. And in the meantime are we sure that the present relative order can continue in Germany or even in Poland? The politics of Germany are even more precarious than they were in the gloomy hour when peace was signed. The present regime hangs by a thread, and whether the blow comes from the Monarchist Right or the Communist Left, it is equally certain that neither of them can give unity or promote work. Poland jolts along, engaged, in the intervals of general war, in repressing general strikes. Everywhere, if winter settles down on populations that lack fuel, food, and work, the trembling balance of civil peace may cheat the armed hands that seek to uphold it. One half of a sane policy is obvious—the ample, nay, the lavish distribution on easy credit, not of manufactured goods, but of raw materials. But even this would avail little without the larger half of a sane economic policy. Lift the blockade from Russia, not merely for Russia's sake, but for the sake of Europe and ourselves.

The Truth About Korea ◆ By Nathaniel Peffer

No. VI.

The First Day Of March

PEKING.—On the First day of March the long outraged sense of justice and accumulated wrath of the Korean people vented itself in a great outburst. The events by which that outburst was expressed are too well known now to need more than summary. On the evening of the preceding day thirty-three men from all parts of the country who had drawn up a declaration of independence gathered in the private room of a restaurant in Seoul and telephoned to the police to inform them that they had done so and that they were awaiting arrest. In a few minutes police motor cars drove up with heavily armed guards. When they entered the room, the thirty-three men handed the declaration of independence, quietly entered the motor cars and were driven off to prison, where they have been ever since in solitary confinement. These men were pastors, teachers, students, wealthy business men, Confucian scholars and janitors. Among them were men who had been imprisoned in the famous Conspiracy Case of eight years ago, had been cruelly tortured and had learned the price of defiance of Japanese authority.

The next day meetings were held in all the large towns, the declaration was read, the old Korean flags were distributed, impassioned speeches were made by men of standing in the Korean community and the cry of "Mansei"—Hurrah, or Long Live Korea—went up from thousands of throats. Thereafter there were demonstrations and processions in every city and village from end to end of the country. Now, remember, this was a revolt; but it was a unique revolt. Excepting but a few incidents, it was a peaceful revolt—on the part of the Koreans. Crowds formed, marched through the streets and cried "Mansei." That was all. They were gathered spontaneously and they were weaponless. And to the baton and bayonet charges of the police, gendarmerie and troops, to the volleys from rifles, they made no reply. They had no reply to make; they had no weapons with which to reply. The Japanese have seen to that since their occupation.

But in this rising there is the note of the heroic more even than in one of arms. Crowds of coolies stormed the police stations and demanded to be arrested. Students ran into bayonets with breasts bared. Police jabbed and cut and kicked and killed, and on the crowds came shouting "Mansei." The first line was cut down and ridden down by mounted men, the second came on shouting "Mansei." Every man and woman in that line knew what was before him, every man and woman had seen the penalty paid; it meant brutal beatings, arrest, torture and even death. They did not quiver. When one procession was broken up, another formed and marched straight at the waiting troops. Only cheering, waving their flags and cheering. We have all heard, we Westerners, that in the Eastern peoples there is no physical courage. Yet I can think of no finer courage, even heroism, than that of these people who without resisting, without means of resistance, knowing the horrible fate that was before them, went on to it without flinching, without fear or regret. It was a magnificent gesture of despair for a forlorn hope, almost without parallel.

And it was a horrible fate. Whatever atonement Japan may make, the cruelty, savagery and barbarity with which it crushed those demonstrations will stand against it for disgrace for generations. The story of the thousands, the tens of thousands, who were fiendishly beaten and after arrest fiendishly tortured is almost too terrible for belief. It is almost impossible to think of it as the act of human beings to human beings. But there is no need to go far for proof. Foreign consuls, missionaries and business men and foreign women stood in the windows of their homes in Seoul and saw aged women and young men run through with swords, saw young students tied to a tree and beaten into insensibility with clubs, saw young girls ridden down, kicked in the abdomen and dragged off by the hair. Schrecklichkeit? The Belgians do not even know the meaning of the word. Only those who have lived and died under the Turk can tell a similar tale.

Had these acts been committed in a wave of passion under the fury of conflict they might be forgiven, if not forgotten. But there was no conflict, these people made no show of retaliation. And the greatest number of atrocities and the worst were committed, not during the demonstrations in the streets but deliberately and in cold blood later in the police examination rooms. The number of those arrested runs far into the thousands; the number of those tortured is practically as high. The tortures were inflicted not by way of punishment after conviction but in order to extract evidence by which to convict; which means that the innocent were tortured equally with the guilty. And for parallel to the savagery of those tortures one must go back to the Middle Ages. Men and boys were trussed and suspended from the ceiling so that their weight hung on the shoulders. Thus they were raised and lowered till unconscious. They had their fingers pressed over red-hot wires. Their naked flesh was lacerated with sharp hooks and seared with hot irons. Toenails were torn from the flesh with pincers. Men were placed in a tight box and then screwed up. They were tied up, their heads forced back and hot water or a solution of water and red pepper poured down their nostrils. Slivers of wood were shoved far under their fingernails.

They were flogged until they had to be taken to hospitals, where big slabs of gangrenous skin had to be cut off. In many cases they were flogged to death. And some kinds of tortures employed are unprintable. This was not done once or twice, it was done repeatedly for days and nights, hours at a time, until the victim confessed, whether he had anything to confess or not. There are cases where men have said yes to anything, ignorant even of what they had admitted. It was so in the Mowry case; two schoolboys were tortured until they had to say yes in answer to the question whether Mr. Mowry had sent them to take part in the processions, and it was on their evidence that Mr. Mowry, an American missionary in Pyeng Yang, was arrested and jailed. At the trial those boys denied knowledge of such a confession; they admitted saying yes, but it was in an agony under which they had to say it to everything.

Now I ask any impartial person: Is it to be wondered at that the Koreans hate? Could they be human and not hate?

It is only fair to say that the Japanese have made admission of their wrongdoing in removing the governor and the heads of many departments and many of the under-officials. In consideration of that it may be considered malicious to continue to harp on a sin for which repentance is being made; it might be the part of wisdom as well as charity to let bygones be bygones. But that depends entirely on what is being done now. That question I shall deal with at length in another article but I wish to say just this now, for it must be said in this connection: These tortures are still being committed, they were being committed even while I was in Korea two weeks ago. I saw with my own eyes the marks on the bodies of men immediately after their release from jail. They are not yet bygones. And further, the present situation in Korea, the present attitude of the Korean people, can be understood only in the light of what happened in March and April.

Two facts must be impressed in connection with the Korean movement. The first is that this is no work of "professional agitators." It is a truly national movement. The second is the remarkable organisation behind it and the efficiency with which it operated and still operates. I do not mean to say that every peasant in every remote village has reasoned out to himself all the causes and implications of the movement. I do not mean to say that every village peasant understands the full implications of independence. I do mean to say that it is felt by every Korean, or the overwhelming majority of Koreans, that the instinct is strong if not the logical processes. And races, as well as individuals move, as much by instinct as by reason. And if the movement was not national in March, it undeniably is so now. The Japanese have made it so. What eyes were closed before are opened now, where resignation was before is now defiance. The Japanese have made the Koreans patriots as they wished—but patriots for Korea. In spite of themselves they have done a great thing for Korea. Ignorant men, thoughtless boys and girls who took part in the demonstrations in the excitement of the moment and without reckoning its consequences have come out of jail not with regrets; far from that, they are now dedicated to the cause of independence. I have talked to men and women only ten hours from prison, who have endured in prison sufferings to shake the spirit of martyrs. And they have said to me that, knowing well all that it means, they would go willingly back to their cells the same day if it would help their cause. They did not all talk lightly and in bravado: I knew of some papers that they had in the big folds of their clothes while they were speaking, papers that would send them back into imprisonment for six months more. These were not your natural radicals, not the intellectuals but plain men and women shopkeepers and farmers, wives and mothers. Japan does not even dimly understand what it has stirred up.

An equally remarkable fact is the thoroughness and efficiency with which the movement was planned and executed. None of the officials with the best intelligence service at their command or of the foreigners who are closest in touch with Koreans had even the smallest knowledge or warning of what was to come. There was unrest in the air that everybody knew; but no more. Only the leaders knew and those who were carrying out the plans. Copies of the declaration of independence had been printed by the thousands and sent throughout the country ready for distribution. Thousands of small Korean flags had been made and sent about—and it has always been a crime to have one of these in one's possession. Meetings had been arranged and their speakers chosen and the exact time fixed for each city. Propaganda had already been sent abroad—a copy of the declaration of independence and a statement of Korea's position were brought to me in the office of THE CHINA PRESS the same day the declaration was proclaimed. Money had been raised. A daily paper called the Independence Newspaper was being secretly printed in the same manner as La Libre Belgique and with the same thrilling accompaniments. A complex, national organisation was working smoothly. For the first time in their history Koreans had shown a capacity for co-operative and united action. And all of it at dire peril and under heavy cover. It is an impressive achievement.

That organisation is still functioning and the spirit behind it is still active. I have already touched on this in a previous article. I have told how the country is divided up and a secret government is in force. Orders are given, secretly communicated—usually by girls and women who travel about with papers hidden in their clothes—and secretly executed. Communications are maintained with Shanghai and with England and America. Money is raised, collected and sent out. Millions of yen have been smuggled over the Yalu River into Manchuria and China, and thousands have been caught in transit by the Japanese and confiscated, the bearers getting harsh punishment. Men and women disappear and again appear. The Independence Paper still comes out at irregular intervals. It is printed on mimeographs, carried about over the country and distributed. Men find it on their desks, knowing neither how it came nor when. Where the mimeographs are obtained, where they are kept, when they are operated—all this is as baffling to the Japanese as it is to the stray tourist.

Behind the secret government itself is what is called the National Society. As one man explained to me, this is for the purpose of fitting the people for independence, of teaching them the meaning of self-government and its responsibilities and duties. The existence of this society is no secret, but who its members are and what they do—that is not known, even to all the members. Hundreds are being arrested on suspicion of connection with it but the society goes on nevertheless. Arrests have become common in Korea. Men are taken up suddenly and without warning or explanation, are held in custody and beaten to make them yield information and are sentenced or released as the case may be. And every man who has been arrested and beaten without being guilty of any part in the movement immediately becomes a part of it.

It is not to be thought that because nothing gets into the newspaper columns all is quiet in Korea. It is not. Even while I was there demonstrations occurred in Pyeng Yang and a few other places. A nationwide demonstration of the same kind as the one of last Spring had been planned for the middle of the month but the police learned of it and by an impressive show of force in the streets before it was to start compelled it to be called off. A national wailing day was set for public mourning, but for reasons of expediency it, too, was called off. While I was there most of the schools were closed by a strike, the students refusing to go on studying Japanese for the number of hours prescribed; they insist that it be taught only as a foreign language.

Small boys in one school in Seoul waited until their Japanese principal came in and, drawn up smartly in military formation—according to the custom of the schools—informed the principal that they could no longer study out of Japanese textbooks. The principal told them they would have to obey orders, but later the government might act on their demands. The youngsters quietly marched to a corner, tore their Japanese books into little bits, marched back in front of the principal, informed him they would come back to school when they no longer had to use Japanese textbooks, smartly saluted and walked out. Such episodes occur regularly. They will continue to occur. The demonstrations may have been postponed last month; as likely as not they will be held this month or next. They will continue to be held. And they will be continued to be the hardest kind of resistance to combat—passive resistance. Their warfare is all out of Japanese technique. If the Koreans had arms with which to fight, the Japanese could shoot them down and crush them. When small boys merely tear up their textbooks and walk out and grown men merely fold their arms and shout, "Long live Korea," the Japanese are at sea. They have no strategy of defense. Even torture has proved unavailing.

(To Be Continued)

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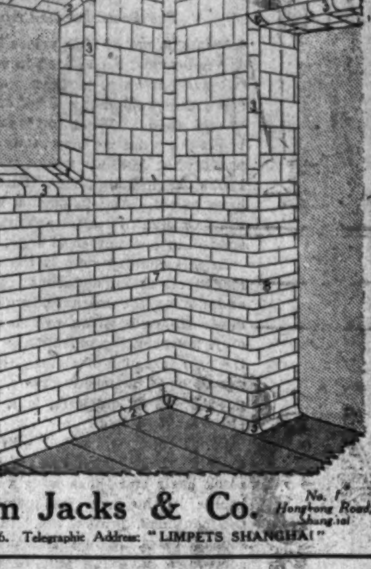

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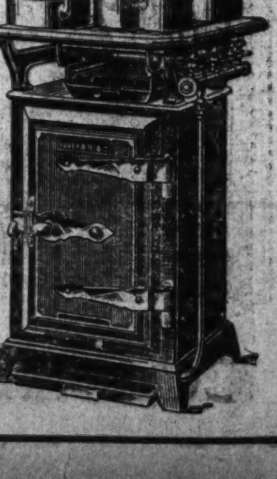
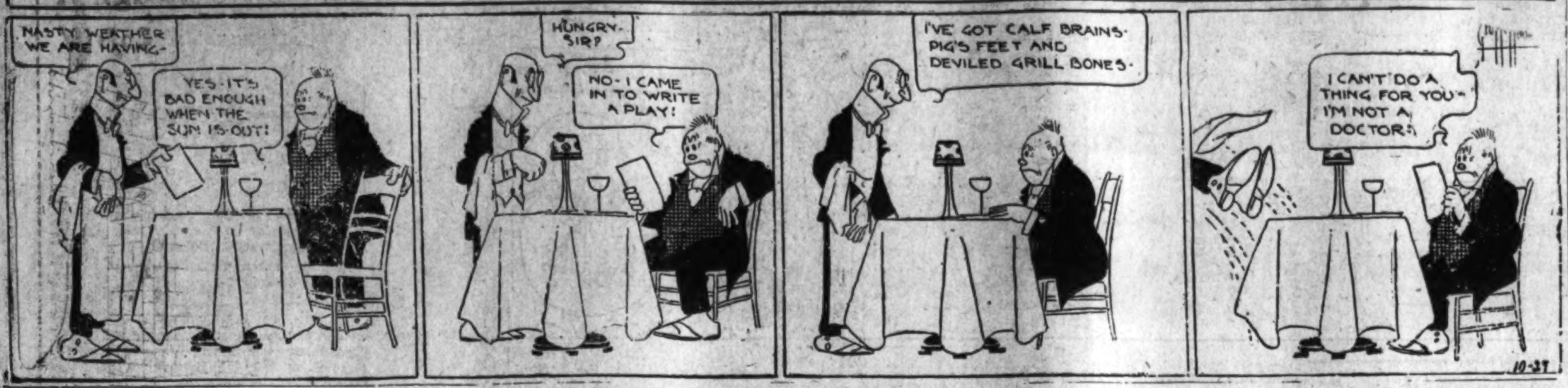


Bringing Up Father

By George McManus


NASTY WEATHER WE ARE HAVING-
YES-IT'S BAD ENOUGH WHEN THE SUN IS OUT!
HUNGRY-SIR?
NO-I CAME IN TO WRITE A PLAY!
I'VE GOT CALF BRAINS-PIG'S FEET AND DEVILED GRILL BONES-
I CAN'T DO A THING FOR YOU-I'M NOT A DOCTOR!
10-27

Topics Of The Times

Boy, page Mr. Hoover, and show him the sugar bowl.—*Wall Street Journal.*

Stamps are sticking better, influenced perhaps by Mr. Burleson's example.—*Boston Herald.*

Nowadays even an inferior grade of pottage costs almost your entire birthright.—*Kansas City Star.*

We fought for freedom, and now we have so much of it that we don't know to handle it.—*Asheville Times.*

There can't be so much unrest at present among organised workers. So many of them are resting.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

One big trouble with the labor movement is the fact that we have too many cabooses and not enough engine.—*Railroad World.*

A republic is a form of government in which the majority get at least two guesses as to which minority will rule them next.—*New York Evening Sun.*

Hiram Johnson says that Article X of the League Covenant would place the world in a strait-jacket. Judging by what the world has been doing these past five years we'll say that a strait-jacket is highly advisable.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

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New York Opposed To German Opera

Is German opera desired in New York City?

Certainly it is by those who like it and have no conscientious scruples against hearing it before peace with Germany has been ratified. Equally certain is it that the American Legion' is stoutly opposed to such presentation.

The wishes of the latter have been made plain during the week by efforts to suppress the Star Company's second attempt within six months to present German singing at the Lexington Opera House. This, then, is the second phase. Some of the more militant of the "Anti's" assembled Monday night before the theater and scrimmaging between the police and present and former service men resulted. But the opera, "Ein Nachtlager in Granada," went on. On Tuesday Mayor Hylan forbade a continuance of the Star Company's schedule on the ground that the performances constituted a breach of the peace, in that a state of war still exists between this country and Germany. [redacted] was on again Wednesday night, with a repetition of the scrimmaging outside, and a few eggs hurled at one of the male singers enlivening the spectacle inside.

ART FOR ART

Whether German opera in America at this time is to be looked upon as "art for art's sake" or as Teuton propaganda is the question about which editorial comment of the New York newspapers hangs. The comment is both for and against such entertainment.

The New York Tribune is for the discontinuance of the German opera in America at this time. It lines up alongside the American Legion, which asked the Mayor of New York not to permit the productions at the Lexington. The Tribune speaks out plainly as follows:

"German music as art is one thing. German music as propaganda and an excuse for a pro-German demonstration is quite another. It was a fortunate thing that the first performance was given, so that the occasion could be observed and judged for what it was. When blatant pro-Germans of the war period appeared in the forefront of the performance and the audience showed by its applause just how little the motive of the production was artistic and just how much it was nationalistic there could be but one decision.

"To give such performances defeats the very ends sought. It revives latent and fading animosities; it delays a return to pre-war calmness of spirit. Such music may serve an effective purpose in reassembling the remnants of the German imperial idea in America. As propaganda designed to restore German music to its old position in our hearts it is just about as fatuous and ill-advised and as ignorant of the world's mind as most other German propaganda."

TIMES JOINS IN

The New York Times takes a view similar to that of The Tribune. It also chooses to regard the affair in the light of patriotism and delicate propriety. The presentation last week was the second decision to offer German opera to the American public since the actual cessation of armed hostilities last November. The first attempt was made last spring, and proved unsuccessful. The Times refers to that attempt when it says:

"In the disorders which occurred last spring . . . it was sufficienty evident that the present venture was likely to result in a riot. Repeated warnings have been uttered by our former soldiers and sailors. Yet the opera was given, and with the collaboration of singers who, in the early years of the war, flaunted their allegiance to Germany, even flying the German flag until the very day when to do so was treason to the United States. The opera selected, moreover, contains a precious bit of propaganda—a scene in which Germans are exhorted to remain true to their own masters and to despise the traditions of other nations. . . .

"A time may some day come when the passions inflamed by the slaughter and destruction will have measurably subsided, when it will be possible to renew our old appreciation of what is admirable in German music. Already a strong current is setting toward an era of peace and good will. But the process is necessarily slow, and any attempt to force it can only result in arresting it, turning it violently backward. For the present the best thing any one of German ancestry can do is to forget what has passed—or, if that is not possible, to hide his sense of it from the public view. If the Germans among us persist in defying the popular mood, the "hate" will continue and they will have only themselves to blame for it."

Both The New York Sun and The New York World are intolerant of mob demonstrations such as those which have taken place in the vicinity of the Lexington Opera House. Also, these two newspapers evince little sympathy for such opposition to German opera production as has made itself evident.

Says The Sun.

THE SUN SPEAKS

"It is unthinkable that one result of the war is to be the exclusion from American opera houses of the classic German music. The triumphs of art, like the great achievements of science, are the world's possession and there are no frontiers to their ownership and enjoyment.

"A permanent injunction on Wagner or on Bach or on hundreds of other Teuton composers would be as ridiculous as the elimination of Goethe and Schiller from our public library shelves, or the refusal of wall space in any American museum of pictorial art to a Durer or to one of Kaulbach's cartoons or to a portrait by Franz Lenbach. . . .

"If the people are not ready yet for German opera they will not buy tickets to it. No citizen is compelled to go to hear the Meistersinger or the Fledermaus willy nilly. If they are ready for Wagner, for example, and want Wagner, it is the duty of the guardians of peace in this town to protect them in their harmless requisition and chosen diversion, and not to strain technicalities as to the existing status of belligerency with Germany or Austria. This seems to us perfectly plain common sense."

The World blames the Mayor rather than the management of the opera troupe:

THE WORLD

"Whether opera should be sung in the German language at this time is for individuals a question of propriety, for governments one of expediency. But since, during the entire active conflict, newspapers in German, Magyar, Bulgarian and Arabic were publicly sold and distributed through the mails, it may seem late to make the performance of a German opera the occasion for riot.

"The matter of theatrical license is placed by law in the Mayor's hands. It is his duty to decide whether any public entertainment is proper in the circumstances. He might profitably borrow from Davy Crockett—be sure he is right, and go ahead.

"The misunderstandings that may follow the mishandling of this matter it is the duty of the press to correct. There is not going to be after this war any organised 'hate' of honest and patriotic Americans of German descent, of German music, of their art or of their mother tongue. In spite of appearances, there is not, and there will not be, mob government in New York. The law rules. It will continue to rule."

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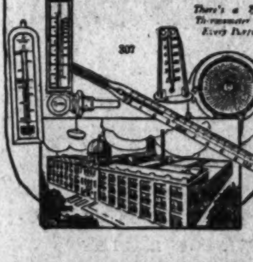

"DE LUXE ANNIE"

Wayside Points

H. C. of C.

Another campaign has been started in Washington to reduce the high cost of living. But has anything been done to reduce the high cost of Washington's campaigns to reduce the high cost of living?—*Kansas City Times.*

• • •

There's a Reason

The full sugar bowl is of more interest at this juncture than the erstwhile full dinner pail.—*Savannah News.*

• • •

Even So

The dollar buys only half what it used to, hence everybody should be twice as thrifty as in former years.—*Detroit Free Press.*

• • •

Counting Chickens

The modern slogan seems to be, "Eat, drink and be merry for tomorrow we'll get an increase in wages."—*Oklahoma City Oklahoman.*

• • •

Naturally!

And of course the public will be expected to pay for all that food which is said to have rotted on the wharves of New York because of the longshoremen's strike.—*Buffalo Express.*

• • •

Also $1 Eggs

Thirty-cent sugar in the United States is declared a possibility. Has that Administration movement to lower the cost of living backfired?—*Havana Post.*

• • •

So To Say

The president of the Shoe Manufacturers' Association declares that there is no truth to the report that shoe prices are coming down. Once again our hopes are kicked in the slats.—*Des Moines Register.*

• • •

Cloakroom Gossip

Nothing is to be gained in an industrial conference if all the delegates check their concessions outside.—*Detroit Journal.*

• • •

Tickle-toe!

Dancing masters say the tickle-toe will replace the shimmy, and that it is quite respectable. Doesn't sound it.—*Memphis Commercial Appeal.*

• • •

Aha!

We would like to know if "Parson" Maynard, who won the first leg of the aerial derby, was one of the Baptist preachers who struck for a raise in pay.—*El Paso Times.*

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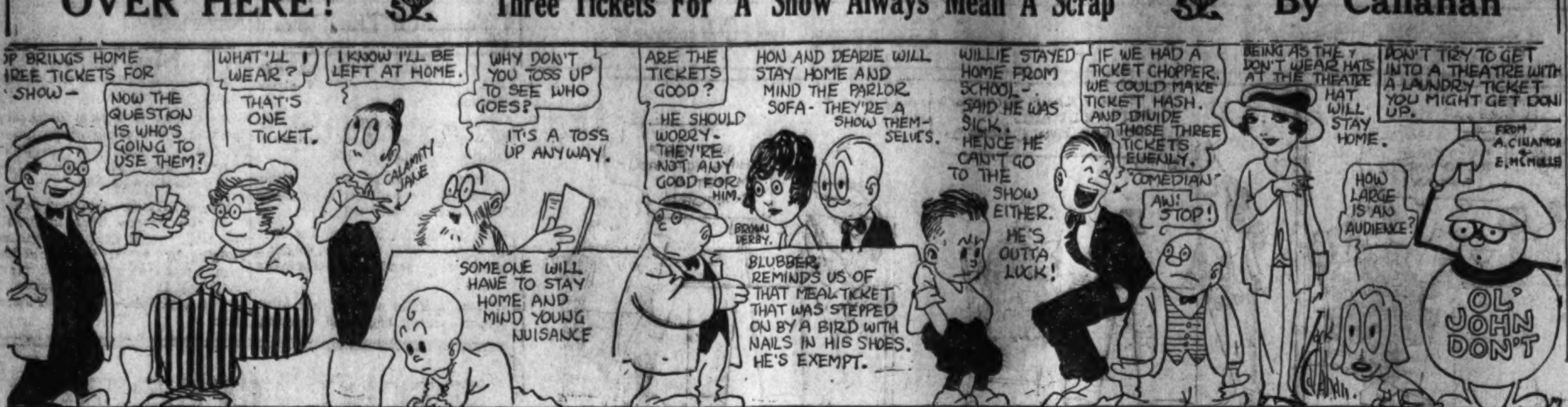
POP BRINGS HOME THREE TICKETS FOR A SHOW—
NOW THE QUESTION IS WHO'S GOING TO USE THEM?
WHAT'LL I WEAR?
THAT'S ONE TICKET.
I KNOW I'LL BE LEFT AT HOME.
CALAMITY JANE
WHY DON'T YOU TOSS UP TO SEE WHO GOES?
IT'S A TOSS UP ANYWAY.
SOMEONE WILL HAVE TO STAY HOME AND MIND YOUNG NUISANCE
ARE THE TICKETS GOOD?
HE SHOULD WORRY - THEY'RE NOT ANY GOOD FOR HIM.
BROWN DERBY.
BLUBBER REMINDS US OF THAT MEAL TICKET THAT WAS STEPPED ON BY A BIRD WITH NAILS IN HIS SHOES. HE'S EXEMPT.
HON AND DEARIE WILL STAY HOME AND MIND THE PARLOR SOFA - THEY'RE A SHOW THEMSELVES.
WILLIE STAYED HOME FROM SCHOOL - SAID HE WAS SICK. HENCE HE CAN'T GO TO THE SHOW EITHER.
HE'S OUTTA LUCK!
IF WE HAD A TICKET CHOPPER. WE COULD MAKE TICKET HASH. AND DIVIDE THOSE THREE TICKETS EVENLY.
"COMEDIAN"
AW! STOP!
BEING AS THEY DON'T WEAR HATS AT THE THEATRE HAT WILL STAY HOME.
DON'T TRY TO GET INTO A THEATRE WITH A LAUNDRY TICKET YOU MIGHT GET DONE UP.
FROM A. CINAMON & E. MCNELLIS
HOW LARGE IS AN AUDIENCE?
OL' JOHN DON'T
Callahan.

Roosevelt Estate Valued At Nearly A Million

There is, and has been for many years, a world-wide interest in the affairs of Theodore Roosevelt, whose titles and achievements are so well known that it would be folly to recount them, that the following stories from New York newspapers should be timely One account tells of the value of the Roosevelt estate, the other of the tribute that was paid to the memory of the former president by the people of New York.

A despatch from Mineola said: Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, who died at Oyster Bay on Jan. 6, last, left a gross estate, valued at the time of his death at $810,-607.83, according to affidavits filed with Transfer Tax Appraiser James N. Gehrig by George Emlen Roosevelt, one of the executors of the will. From the gross estate will be deducted $33,898.72 for funeral expenses, counsel fees, and debts, besides the executors' fees which have not yet been computed.

By the terms of the will the entire estate goes to his widow, Edith Kermit Roosevelt, in trust to be disposed of among the children in any portions she may decide upon.

A trust fund of $60,000, given to Colonel Roosevelt by his father, is to be used by the widow during her lifetime and after her death is to go to the children. All silverware is left to the children, with the exception of Mrs. Longworth, who received her share at the time of her marriage.

LIBERTY BONDS

The Roosevelt home at Oyster Bay, known as Sagamore Hill, is appraised at $180,500. There are corporate bonds, including interest, to the date of Colonel Roosevelt's death, which had a total value of $393,789.68. In the long list of bonds the largest item is $30,000 worth of United States Liberty bonds of the first issue which have an estimated market value of $29,910 with accrued interest of $61.25; bonds of the Third and Fourth Loan having a total market valuation of $24,040 and $19,183.84 respectively, with total accrued interest to the amount of $501,86; a thousand-dollar Canadian Victory Loan bond with a market value with interest of $1,004.93. The remainder of the bonds are principally of railroad corporations. A $3,000 Republic of Mexico bond is listed as worthless. An explanatory note in the appraisal records that the executor can find no value for such Mexican bonds, and that none of the bonds has been called or paid since 1913.

STOCK DIVIDENDS

Stock and stock dividends declared, but unpaid, are valued at $183,261.70. One of the largest items in the list of stocks is 600 shares of Broadway Improvement Company stock having an estimated value of $30,000. There are eighty shares of the Bankers Trust Company with a market value of $28,800; shares of the Central Union Trust Company, valued at $29,565; 440 shares of Pennsylvania Railroad stock, appraised at $20,020, and 262 shares of Elkhorn stock that are set down as of "no value." Another stock having no value listed in the inventory is that of the Federal Club, of which the decedent held three shares.

Royalties to be derived from the publication of books of which Colonel Roosevelt was the author have an estimated market value of $7,000.

Books owned by Colonel Roosevelt have a total valuation of $21,537.10. The furniture in the home at Oyster Bay, including paintings, water colors and miscellaneous objects, is valued at $38,779.10. Gold and silver articles at the Oyster Bay Bank Building are valued at $2,950, and jewelry at $285.

A pair of elephant tusks, 107 inches long, presented to Colonel Roosevelt by Emperor Menelik, are valued at $3,000; another pair of tusks, 63 inches in length, from an elephant shot by the Colonel at Uganda in 1909, are valued at $1,000: set of Japanese miniature armor, presented by the late Admiral Togo, $200; hunting knife bearing the shield of the United States and presented by former Ambassador to Germany, James W. Gerard, valued at $100; a court sword, presented by the Emperor of Japan, at the close of the Portsmouth Peace Conference, $250; pair of elephant tusks, mounted, and used as book supports, $500; the mounted head of an eland, $150; mounted head of an oryx, $100; mahogany ballot box into which the electoral votes for President were dropped in 1905, $150; silver plate pen rack, presented by "Bob" Fitzsimmons, $25; bronze statuette, representing a cougar, presented at the Tennis Cabinet Lunch by Ambassador Jusserand and Justice Moody, $250; oil painting, unknown artist, "Gardens of the Vatican," presented by Pone Leo XIII., $150; crayon portait of Mrs. Roosevelt, $50.

The appraisal of the art, literary and other personal property belonging to the estate was made by experts under the direct management of the American Art Association.

A tobacco jar made by residents of British East Africa from a hippopotamus foot is valued at $100. Oil painting of Colonel Roosevelt and "Uncle Joe" Cannon, $25. Orginal deed of Sagamore Hill, signed by Robert Cooper, $100.

Regarding the memorial exercises, the New York Times says:

Thousands of people gathered on Fifth Avenue in front of the Public Library yesterday afternoon, where striking exercises were in honor of the memory of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, after the arrival of the Roosevelt Flag, which completes its journey across the State today when it is laid over the grave of the ex-President at Osyter Bay. King Albert and Queen Elizabeth will take part in the services at Oyster Bay by placing a wreath on the grave.

WITH BARED HEADS

Boy Scouts and members of the Junior Naval Reserve carried the Roosevelt Memorial Flag to the Public Library after the forty-seventh new star had been sewed on it. Traffic was temporarily suspended and thousands stood with bared heads when Colonel Roosevelt's favorite hymn, "How Firm a Foundation," was played as the flag was received by Colonel William Boyce Thompson, President of the Roosevelt Memorial Association.

On the platform was the Roosevelt Guard of Honor, composed of veterans of the civil war, the Spanish-American war and the world war. The flag was raised to the top of the flagpole, while a bugler from the 15th Infantry Regiment (negro) Band sounded "To the Colors." A telegram was read from Governor Alfred E. Smith, as follows:

"I regret that the numerous matters requiring my personal attention which have accumulated during my absence from the capitol prevents my acceptance of your kind invitation to be present at the Roosevelt Memorial exercises to be held Saturday, Oct. 25. However, I cannot refrain from paying my sincere respects to the memory of one who has taken such an important part in the history of our country. Though Theodore Roosevelt has gone, his spirit still lives. The forcefulness of his character, the fearlessness of his utterances have made a lasting impression upon the public mind.

"To me, the most important lesson to be learned from a perusal of his life is the lesson of courage, of perseverance. He never relinquished his intense interest in any activity which attracted him. He was not satisfied with a mere superficial knowledge of his subject. He boldly attacked every obstacle and made it his stepping-stone to accomplishment."

RIFLE WAS DRY

Anthony Fiala, the explorer, who accompanied Colonel Roosevelt on the South American trip, when he discovered the River of Doubt, said that Colonel Roosevelt, then 56 years old, performed feats of strength and endurance which could not be duplicated by the younger men, and that he made his way through the jungle on trips at which the native guides balked. He told how Roosevelt went off on one sollitary exploring expedition, lost communications with the rest of the party and gave them great fear that he could never find his way back. Finally, he turned up, soaking wet, with his clothes cut to pieces by the jungles.

"But his rifle was dry," said Fiala. Governor Henry F. Allen of Kansas City, in a talk on Roosevelt, said:

"His home life was as sweet as oldfashioned poetry."

Charles W. Anderson, Chairman of the Colored Committee of the Roosevelt Memorial Association, spoke on "Roosevelt, the Friend of Man."

A despatch was received yesterday at the headquarters of the Roosevelt Memorial Association stating that President Menocal of the Cuban Republic had announced that he would ask the Cuban Congress for an appropriation of $50,000 for a contribution to the Memorial Fund for Theodore Roosevelt, now being collected by the Roosevelt Memorial Association. Popular gifts from Cuba, it was stated, would amount to an additional $100,000.

Rabbi Herbert S. Goldstein of the Institutional Synagogue, who spoke to his congregation on "Theodore Roosevelt, the American Prophet," said:

"If ever the American people had a prophet, it was Theodore Roosevelt. He served as a watchman pointing the way to moral safety for the people of our country. We may have gone with him the whole, we may have gone with him only a part of the way, but he had always shown the way. Theodore Roosevelt was the seer of his people. He was not only historian, statesman, and President; he was also the American prophet."

ROOSEVELT DAY

The Roosevelt Memorial Association has sent out telegrams to all of the universities and colleges of the country, suggesting that they follow the example of New York University in founding Roosevelt Clubs dedicated to the promotion of Americanism, as exemplified in the life and writings of Theodore Roosevelt. The first club was founded at New York University at the suggestion of Chancellor Elmer Ellsworth Brown. Chancellor Brown has invited nine New York City colleges to form the Roosevelt College League of New York City.

Roosevelt Day will be celebrated by the Women's Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee with a political meeting arranged by the chairman of the committee, Mrs. Walter Damrosch, at the Republican Club, 54 West Fortieth Street, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore, State Chairman, will open the meeting, and the speakers will be Mrs. John Henry Hammond, Chairman of the Women's Committee of the Roosevelt Memorial Committee; Senator Frederick M. Davenport of Oneida; Colonel Grayson M. P. Murphy of the American Red Cross, and Henry H. Curran, candidate for President of the Borough of Manhattan, who was a former member of the Board of Aldermen under Mayor Mitchel.

Government Of India Measure Is Passed

Question About Operation Of Tariff Is Raised In Course Of Debate

(Reuter's Service)

London, December 5.—In the House of Commons today the third reading of the Government of India Bill was passed unanimously.

London, December 5.—In the course of the debate in the House of Commons yesterday on the Government of India Bill, Mr. Gershom Stowart asked what guarantee we had that India would not manipulate tariffs against Great Britain. Mr. Montagu, Secretary of State for India in reply asked: "What guarantee have we that Australia will not?" Mr. Montagu declared that nothing could do us so much harm as the slightest suspicion that we wanted to alter tariffs in India in the interests of British trade. The solidarity of the Empire, he said, rested upon Imperial goodwill which had always been developed by mutual trust. He did not think that this matter could be dealt with under this Bill.

Living Cost Higher, Says Official Card

(Reuter's Service)

New York, Dec. 11.—According to figures compiled by Bradstreets Mercantile Agency the cost of living, based on solid commodities advanced 1.3 percent last month and stands at 131 percent above the normal level in the United States, the highest ever known.

Textiles, provisions and groceries, constituted the bulk of the commodities on which the Statistics are based.

Exports And Imports Of Britain And U.S.

(Reuter's Service)

London, December 7.—Exports from the United Kingdom in November amounted to £107,400,-000 as compared with £98,700,000 in October. Imports in November amounted to £143,600,000 as compared with £153,500,000.

Replying to Mr. Arthur Samuel, Sir Auckland Geddes, President of the Board of Trade, said that it was roughly estimated that the excess value of imports over exports in the United Kingdom for the eleven months of 1919 was off-set to the extent of three-fourths by British shipping, bunker coal, and interest on investments abroad. Exports, he added, were increasing satisfactorily and the quantities of luxuries imported were very small.

Washington, December 8.—The report of the Department of Commerce shows that the United States exports for the year ended June 30, amounted to $7,074,-000,000 of which $4,634,000,000 went to Europe and $1,291,000,-000 to Asia. Imports for the year amounted to $3,095,000,000 showing a trade balance of $3,978,000,000.

IRISH CRISIS IS NAVAL QUANDARY

New Construction For British Sea Power Is To Cost £25,000,000

(Reuter's Service)

London, December 5.—The Navy estimates for the current fiscal year amount to £157,500,-000. Mr. Walter Long, First Lord of the Admiralty, points out that a large proportion of this sum is for services prior to the armistice. He mentions that the situation in Ireland necessitated the employment of six destroyers, three sloops and six motor launches in Irish waters. The clearance of the seas of mines was accomplished well within the scheduled time, the loss of life in mine-sweeping being only 6 percent.

The new Atlantic Fleet as compared with the Grand Fleet will consist of: Battle squadrons 2 as compared with 4; battle cruiser squadrons 1 as compared with 2; cruiser squadrons 0 as compared with 2; lightcruiser squadrons 2 as compared with 7; destroyer flotillas 4 as compared with 6; submarine flotillas 3 as compared with 6.

Mr. Long states that 252,600 officers and men have been demobilised; 611 ships have been cancelled out of 1,005 ordered or under construction; 223 of His Majesty's ships were lost during the war, including 13 battleships and 3 battle cruisers. In addition 815 auxiliary vessels were lost. Three million persons and fifty million tons of goods were transported by sea during the war. The estimated expenditure on new construction amounts to £25,000,000.

KNIGHTHOODS CONFERRED

(Reuter's Service)

London, December 5.—The Knighthood of the Garter has been conferred on the Marques of Londonderry and the Knighthood of Saint Patrick on the Earl of Desart.

Subscriptions for the sum of £54,000 are invited to present Field-Marshal Earl Haig with the Bemersyde estates in Scotland as a personal gift from the people of the Empire.

Protest Japanese Government Order

(China Press Correspondence)

Yangchow, Dec. 10.—The students of the various schools in Yangchow paraded the streets carrying banners and distributing leaflets protesting against the Foochow affair and informing the people concerning the circumstances of it. There was no noise, not even a band taking part in the parade, the students considering the occasion too serious and solemn for noisy demonstrations. For several days previous to this there were many students on the streets lecturing and distributing pamphlets, but there was no strike, the students for the most part attending school as usual, and choosing Saturday, which is a half holiday, for their parade.

[redacted]

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Muscatel .... 1.00 „ „
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Hongkong Branch, 19 Ice House St.

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, December 15, 1919.

Money and Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate.
@ 7/10=Tls. 2.5532
@ exch. 73.5=Mex. $3.4738
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate,
@ 144¾=Tls. 69.08
@ exch. 73.5=Mex. $93.99
Mex. Dollars: Market Rate: 73.25
Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch: Tls. 162
Copper Cash .. per tael 185.800
Native Interest .... Tls. 27

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	78½d.
Bank Rate of Discount	6%
Ex., Paris on London	Fr. 44.5
Ex., New York on London T.T.	G.$3.67½

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	7/10
London	Demand	7/10¼
India	T.T.	336
Paris	T.T.	1725
Paris	Demand	1728
New York	T.T.	144½
New York	Demand	144¾
Hongkong	T.T.	61
Japan	T.T.	33¼
Batavia	T.T.	383¾
Singapore	T.T.	30

Bank's Buying Rates

		Nominal
London	Demand	8/–
London	4 m/s. Cdts.	8/2¼
London	4 m/s. Docy.	8/2½
London	6 m/s. Cdts.	8/3¼
London	6 m/s. Docy.	8/3½
Paris	4 m/s.	1845
New York	o/d. Docy.	148½
New York	4 m/s.	159¾

ROUBLES EXCHANGE

Today's Bank Buying Rate For Roubles

Roubles 23,00 ...... =Tls. 100
Roubles 100 ...... =Mex. $0.58

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR DECEMBER

Hk. Tls.	1.44	@	7/4⅛	£1
„	1	@	1433	Fr. 15.96
„	0.60	@	149¼	Gold $1
„	1	@	33¾	Yen 3.30
„	1	@	15 Rupees	6.15
„	1	@	1.50	Mex. $1.50
„	1	@	—	Roubles —

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, December 15, 1919.

Official

Anglo-Javas Tls. 7.00 Dec.
Ewo Cotton (ord.) Tls. 685.00
S'hai Cotton Tls. 380.00 Mar.
Y'tszepoo (ord) Tls. 32.00 Dec.
New Eng. Tls. 32.50 March
Tls. 26.00 December
S. & H. Wharves Tls. 150.00 December
S'hai Kiebang Tls. 0.50

Unofficial

Hall & Holtz $12.00
Yangtszepoo (ord.) Tls. 31.0.0
Tls. 31.50
Tls. 32.00 December
Tls. 41.50
Tls. 42.00 March
Ewo Cotton (ord.) Tls. 685.00
Telephones Tls. 69.00
Anglo-Javas Tls. 7.00
S. & H. Wharves Tls. 145.00

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, December 15, 1919.

Unofficial

Week's $11.00 Cash

Shanghai Produce & Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, December 15, 1919.

Japanese Bond: 5%
Tls. 26.00 December
Shanghai P. & S. Exchange
Tls. 67.60 December
Tls. 79.60 January
Tls. 92.50 February
Japan-China S. & W. Co.
Tls. 52.30 February
Yangtszepoo Cotton Mill
Tls. 31.00 December
Tls. 34.50 January
Tls. 39.50 February

Local Yarn

Local Yarn for Standard
Tls. 194.00 December
Tls. 199.00 January
Tls. 210.00 March
Tls. 210.50 April
Tls. 210.00 May
Shanghai Cotton
Tls. 28.50 December
Tls. 28.90 January
Tls. 29.60 February
Tls. 30.00 March
Tls. 30.80 April
Tls. 31.00 May
Tung Chow Cotton
Tls. 31.10 December
Tls. 21.20 January
Tls. 30.80 February
Tls. 31.90 March
Tls. 32.80 April
Tls. 32.80 May

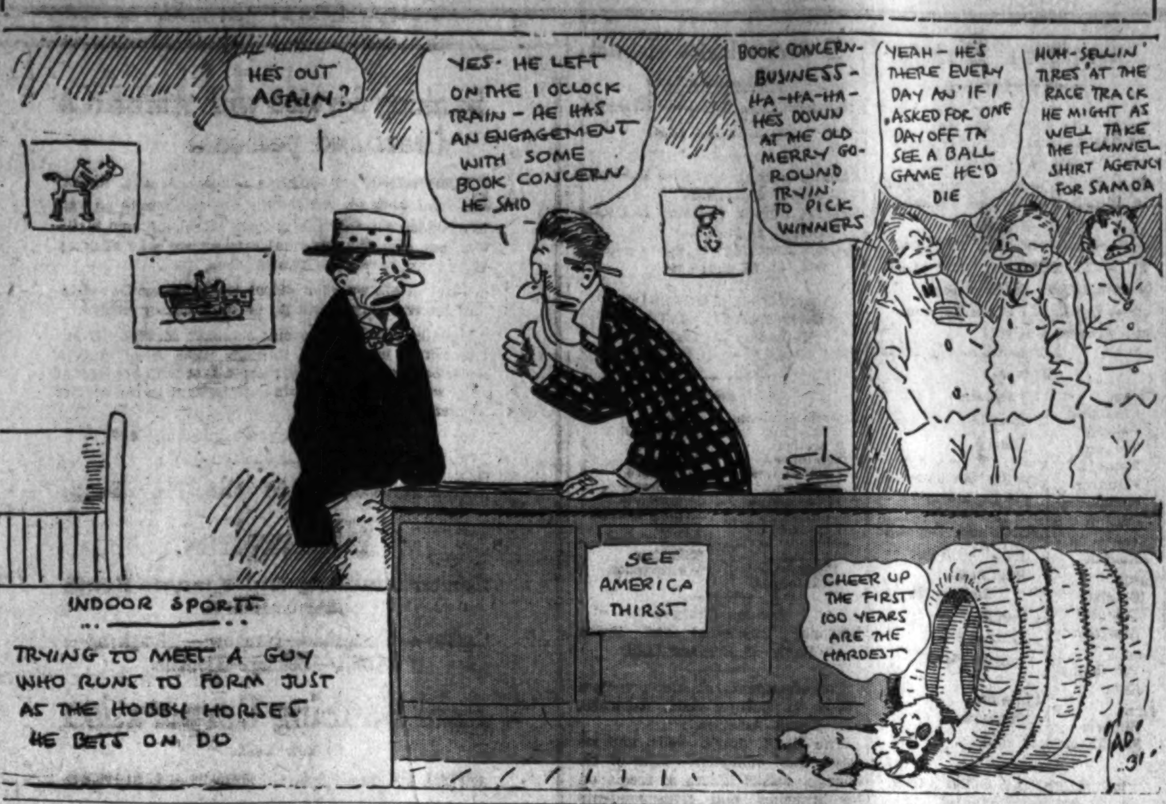
FRENCH MARKETS

(French Wireless Service)

Paris, December 13 (via Lyons and Koukaza).—Market quotations:

Marseilles, December 12:	
Green Peas: Japan	180
Potato Starch	165
Havre, December 12:	
Cotton, First quality	567
Cotton, Second quality	559
Cotton, Third quality	555
Lyons, December 12:	
Raw Silks:	
Cevennes	275
Italy	310
Syria	210
Japan	205
China	225
Canton	245

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad


HE'S OUT AGAIN?
YES- HE LEFT ON THE 1 OCLOCK TRAIN - HE HAS AN ENGAGEMENT WITH SOME BOOK CONCERN HE SAID
BOOK CONCERN- BUSINESS- HA-HA-HA- HE'S DOWN AT THE OLD MERRY GO-ROUND TRYIN' TO PICK WINNERS
YEAH - HE'S THERE EVERY DAY AN' IF I ASKED FOR ONE DAY OFF TA SEE A BALL GAME HE'D DIE
HUH- SELLIN' TIRES AT THE RACE TRACK HE MIGHT AS WELL TAKE THE FLANNEL SHIRT AGENCY FOR SAMOA
SEE AMERICA THIRST
CHEER UP THE FIRST 100 YEARS ARE THE HARDEST
INDOOR SPORTS
TRYING TO MEET A GUY WHO RUNS TO FORM JUST AS THE HOBBY HORSES HE BETS ON DO
TAD '31

Shantung Grateful To U.S. Senate For Action On Treaty

(China Press Correspondence)

Tsinan, Shantung, December 8.—On December 5, a committee of five, headed by Mr. Wang Hung-i, vice-speaker of the provincial Assembly and representing the Provincial Assembly, the Board of Education, the Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Agriculture, and the Students' Union, called on the American Consul, N. F. Allman, to officially thank him for the action taken by the United States Senate in passing the Shantung Reservations. This committee also requested Mr. Allman to send the following telegram to the United States Senate:

"The American Senate, reflecting the sentiments of the American people, shows a fine spirit of justice in adopting reservations to the articles of the peace treaty that relate to Shantung. We, the Chinese people, extend to the American people our heartfelt thanks and eternal gratitude for the action taken by the American Senate."

The Committee also expressed the hope that the relations between China and the United States would become increasingly intimate and that American capitalists would invest more capital in China in order to develop native industries and transportation facilities.

Mr. Allman thanked the delegation in part as follows: "I am much impressed and moved by the call of this committee to the consulate and as requested their expression of thanks and gratitude will be telegraphed to Washington immediately. It means much to the American people that the Chinese people are so appreciative of American friendship, and we are jealous of the high quality of friendship that the people of China, and particularly the people of Shantung have always shown towards America in the many aspects of our international relations. The Chinese and the American peoples have similar governments and many institutions and ideals that are the same, and whatever may be the final outcome of the peace treaty, the Chinese people can rest assured that the American Government will pursue the course it deems right and just and Americans will always endeavor to maintain the close and cordial relations so happily existing between our two countries."

In the evening of the same day at a dinner given by Wang Hung-i the Vice Speaker of the Provincial Assembly to a number of the members of the Tsinan Sino-Occidental Club in honor of Dr. Burt of the Chicago Y. M. C. A. Training School, Mr. Wang said in the course of his toast that through Dr. Burt he wished to thank the American people and the American Senate for their attitude toward the Shantung Clauses of the Peace Treaty.

PARIS EXCHANGE

(French Wireless Service)

Paris, December 13 (via Lyons and Koukaza).—Exchange quotations:

London	42.15
New York	11.42½
Berlin	23.00
Rome	82¼
Geneva	208.00
Bukharest	33¾
French War Loans:	
3 percent	60.50
4 percent 1917	70.90
4 percent 1918	71.55
5 percent	88.05

INCIDENT AT KIEL AROUSES BERLIN

Captain Of British Steamer Obliged To Release German Prisoners

(Reuter's Service)

Berlin, December 6.—A semi-official statement issued here says:

"While the British steamer St. Helena was anchored at Holtenau locks, in the Kiel canal, a man on board escaped. The British patrol pursued and fired on him. German troops who occupied the locks and police from Kiel boarded the steamer and found on board German prisoners of war en route for Danzig where they were to be forcibly incorporated in the Polish Legion having been selected in prison camps in England on account of their Polish names. It was pointed out that the men were in German waters and that they were therefore no longer prisoners. The Captain of the St. Helena under protest released 600 who did not wish to remain. From fifty to a hundred remained and proceeded to Danzig.

The German Government has most vigorously protested to the Inter-Allied Naval Commission for the infraction of German sovereignty and of the armistice, involved in the passage of steamer through the canal with German prisoners and in the crew's use of firearms."

Yangchow Students Protest Foochow

(China Press Correspondence)

Nanchang, December 10.—The hearty support given the students in their Foochow anti-Japanese demonstration by the officials last Sunday did not in the least lessen the ardor with which the campaign against the exportation of rice is being carried on, in fact the Sunday affair only served to stimulate the interest and excitement felt by the students and the people generally. Since Sunday student teams of ten have been speaking in relays at the busiest points in the city. Public sentiment is all with the students and in an effort to stem it the Military Governor yesterday issued orders prohibiting all student meetings. This morning a strike was called and the students intend to stay out until the order is recalled. Special guards with fixed bayonets have been placed on the principle streets both here and at Kiukiang. Meanwhile the rice revenue is pouring in at a rate that takes all the edge off of student strikes.

Officer Of Y.M.C.A. To Make World Tour

(Reuter's Service)

London, December 5.—Mr. J. J. Virgo, National Secretary of the Y.M.C.A., has been appointed World Representative of the Y.M.C.A. He starts a world tour after the New Year, beginning, with South Africa and proceeding thence to the Malay States, Straits Settlements, Australia, India and America.

CARDINAL DUBOIS LEAVES

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, December 9.—Cardinal Dubois, Archbishop of Rouen, is leaving France shortly on a mission to the Holy Land.

Boys In Nanchang Embryo Editors

(China Press Correspondence)

Nanchang, December 9—Journalistic careers are not restricted to the high and mighty few in Nanchang. Newspaper printing is quite the vogue, and while their size is not always formidable the thoughts which they convey are live and full of interest. Your correspondent has before him a copy of the Nanchang Patriot. It was given to him by a boy of about ten years, and like the boy it is small, about eight by eleven inches in size, but printed, not mimeographed. First come a row of headlines touching the principle factors in the Foochow affair, following this is, a story of the outrage in greater detail closing with an appeal to those who read it to pass it on to someone else and to join in the students effort to rescue the country from its deep humiliation. The names of the "Editors", time of publication, etc., are given last and among them there isn't a boy over 15 years of age. Further inquiry discovered many such "newspapers" each printed by a group of boys, usually a class in some school, who had gathered their coppers together and had the sheet printed at their own expense. In most cases the copy was taken from sources "higher up" and was very readable. Some are mimeographed but most are printed and they are being distributed broadcast, posted on walls, and everywhere they are being read.

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T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
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The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster and Parrs Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar
Bangkok
Batavia
Bombay
Calcutta
Canton
Cebu
Colombo
Delhi
Haiphong
Hankow
Hongkong
Iloilo
Ipoh
Karachi
Klang
Kobe
Kuala Lumpur
Madras
Manila
Medan
New York
Peking
Penang
Yokohama
Puket
Rangoon
Saigon
Seremban
Singapore
Shanghai
Sourabaya
Taiping (F. M. S.)
Tavoy (Lower Burma)
Tientsin

Shanghai Branch 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

C. J. SCOTT.
Acting-Manager.

anque De L'Indo-Chine

Capital	Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserve	Frs. 50,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok
Battambang
Canton
Djibouti
Pondichery
Haiphong
Hankeou
Hanoi
Hongkong
Mengtze
Noumea
Peking
Papoote
Pnom-Penh
Saigon
Shanghai
Singapore
Tientsin
Tourane

Bankers:

In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des-Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et commercial; Societe Generalle.

In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabex."

Capital ....Yen 10,000,000

Head Office .... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kinkiang, Tsingtau, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

T. G. KONG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital ...	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2/-	$15,000,000
Silver	21,000,000
	$36,000,000
Reserve liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
J. A. Plummer, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Deputy Chairman.
J. W. C. Bonnar, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
Hon. Mr. J. Johnstone.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Ross Thomson, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy
Bangkok
Batavia
Bombay
Calcutta
Canton
Colombo
Foochow
Hankow
Harbin
Iloilo
Ipoh
Johore
Kobe
Kuala Lumpur
London
Lyons
Malacca
Manila
Nagasaki
New York
Peking
Penang
Rangoon
Saigon
S. Francisco
Shanghai
Singapore
Sourabaya
Tientsin
Tsingtao
Vladivostock
Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) .	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
Capital Contributed by Chinese Government	Kup. Tls: 3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: Petrograd.
Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad. Street, E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay
Chanchun (Kwanchendze)
Chefoo
Dairen (Dalny)
Hailar
Hankow
Harbin
Hongkong
Manchouli
Newchwang
Nicolayewsk O/Amur
Peking
Shanghai
Tientsin
Vladivostock
Yokohama

Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, and Dollars. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
Manager for Asia.

The Bank Of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital . .	$12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund . . .	$1,298,522.60
Special Reserve Fund	$1,898,933.68

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking
Tientsin
Chanchun
Antung
Dalny
Moukden
Newchwang
Harbin
Kirin
Tsinan
Chefoo
Tsingtao
Taiyuan
Kaifong
Wuhu
Anking
Hangchow
Ningpo
Nanking
Chinkiang
Hsuchow
Soochow
Wusieh
Yangchow
Shanghai
Hankow
Ichang
Changsha
Nanchang
Kiukiang
Foochow
Amoy
Canton
Hongkong
Swatow
Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

Sung Han-chang,
Manager.

Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Societe Anonyme
Filiale de la Societe Generale Belgique
(THE BELGIAN BANK)

Paid-up Capital	£2,000,000
Reserves	£431,800

Head office: BRUSSELS
London: 2 Bishopsgate, E.C.2
Branches: Alexandria, Tantah, Cairo, Peking, Tientsin,
Agents:
New York: 31 Pine Street
Manchester: 31 Mosley Street

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur de la Societe Generale Belgique

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque Nationale de Credit.
Lyons: Banque, Nationale de Credit.
Marseilles: Banque Nationale de Credit.
New York: Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in gold or local currency and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

SavingsBank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.

Agencies abroad; Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Y. M. CHIEN Acting Manager.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital . . .	$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	391,347.41

Head Office: Shanghai
Peking and Kiangse Roads.
Tels: Managers' Office: Cen. 2650
General Office: Cen. 2613 & 2614
Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.
FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Yen according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Savings accounts—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.
Shu Chin Mih, Sub-Manager.
C. C. Yang, Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Owned by
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK.

Capital & Surplus	U.S. $8,500,000
Undivided Profits	U.S. $1,054,000

Head Office:
National City Bank Building,
55 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
London Office: 36 Bishopsgate E.C.
Lyons Office: 27 Place Tolozan
San Francisco Office: 232 Montgomery Street

Branches:

- China
  - Shanghai
  - Peking
  - Tientsin
  - Tsingtau
  - Hankow
  - Hongkong
  - Canton
- Manchuria
  - Harbin
- India
  - Bombay
  - Calcutta
  - Rangoon
- Japan
  - Yokohama
  - Kobe
- Java
  - Batavia
  - Soerabaya
- Philippines
  - Manila
  - Cebu
- Straits Settlements
  - Singapore
- Dominican Republic
  - Santo Domingo
  - San Pedro de Macoris
  - Sanchez
  - Santiago
  - Puerto Plata
- Panama
  - Panama
  - Colon

Branches of
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

- Argentina
  - Buenos Aires
  - Once (Buenos Aires)
  - Rosario
- Brazil
  - Bahia
  - Pernambuco
  - Porto Alegre
  - Rio de Janeiro
  - Santos
  - Sao Paulo
- Chile
  - Santiago
  - Valparaiso
- Uruguay
  - Montevideo
- Venezuela
  - Caracas
  - Maracaibo
- Siberia
  - Vladivostok
- Italy
  - Genoa
- Porto Rico
  - San Juan
- Cuba
  - Artemiso
  - Bayamo
  - Caibarien
  - Camaguey
  - Cardenas
  - Ciego de Avila
  - Cienfuegos
  - Cruces
  - Guantanamo
  - Havana
  - Manzanillo
  - Matanzas
  - Pinar del Rio
  - Placetas
  - Remedios
  - Sagua la Grande
  - Santa Clara
  - Santiago
  - Sancti Spiritus
  - Union de Reyes
  - Yaguajay
- Colombia
  - Medellin
- Russia
  - Moscow
  - Petrograd
- Spain
  - Madrid
- Trinidad
  - Port of Spain

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, *Manager.*
1a Kiukiang Road.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: Yokohama Japan.

	Yen
Capital Subscribed	100,000,000
" Paid up	61,000,000
Reserve Fund	Y.28,000,000

London Bankers:
The London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd

Branches and Agencies

Batavia
Bombay
Buenos Ayres
Calcutta
Chanchun
Dalny
Hankow
Harbin
Hongkong
Honolulu
Kaiyuen
Kobe
Los Angeles
London
Lyons
Manila
Mukden
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Peking
Rangoon
Rio de Janeiro
S. Francisco
Seattle
Shanghai
Shimonoseki
Singapore
Sourabaya
Sydney
Tientsin
Tokio
Tsinanfu
Tsingtao
Vladivostock

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

	Sh. Tls.
Subscribed Capital ...	5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL.
Chief Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society.)
Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 14,590,545 (about £1,215,879)
Special Reserves: Guilders 17,000,000 (about £1,416,666)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin
Bandoeng
Cheribon
Djember
Djokjakarta
Hongkong
Kota-Radja
Langsa
Makassar
Medan
Padang
Palombang
Pekalongan
Penang
Pontianak
Rangoon
Semarang
Singapore
Soerabaya
Soerakarta
Tebing-Tinggi
Tegal
Telok-Beton
Tjilatjap
Weltevreden

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.

The Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1908.

Capital	$1,000,000
Reserve Fund	$50,000

Head Office, Branches & Agencies.
Hangchow, Shanghai, Haimon, Lanchi.

Agencies at the principal Cities throughout China.

Foreign Agencies:—London, New York, Tokio, Yokohama, Osaka, Kobe, Hakodata, Seoul and Fusan.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
U 39 Peking Road.
Tel. No. C. 3145, Manager's Office.
Tel. No. C. 2147, General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Sterling, Gold Dollars and Yen according to arrangements.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent on application.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

4% Compound Interest allowed on Savings Current Deposits.

Interest allowed on Savings Fixed Deposits according to arrangements.

Cheque-books or Savings Passbooks at Depositor's disposal.

Li Ming, *Manager.*
Chen Sin Tseng, *Sub-manager.*
Zai Moh Zung, *Sub-manager.*

THE BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

Incorporated 1912

Capital (fully paid)	H.$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund...	H.$ 400,000.00
Investment reserve fund ...	H.$ 40,000.00

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Canton
Batavia
New York
London
Honolulu
Sourabaya
Bangkok
Bombay
Manila
Singapore
Rangoon
Canada, etc.
S. Francisco
Colombo
Samarang
Calcutta
Yokohama

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital ..	£1,500,000
Paid up Capital	750,000
Reserve Fund	700,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.-

Bombay
Calcutta
Colombo
Delhi
Galle
Hongkong
Howrah
Handy
Karachi
Kota Bahru (Kelantan)
Kuala Lumpur
Singapore
Madras
Penang
Port Louis (Mauritius)
Rangoon
Shanghai

Shanghai Branch.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Teal Current Accounts at 2 % per annum and Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH Manager.
26 The Bund.

Banking Service with AMERICA —direct and personal

Exporters or importers now engaged in, or thinking of, trade with America would do well to consider not only the special nature of our facilities, but also the personal interest we take in every one of our customers' transactions.

First of all, we offer *direct* banking service—without intermediary dealings, or unnecessary delays.

Equally important is our *personal* service. Every transaction is followed through, both here and in America, by our own representatives with a personal interest, the value of which is evident in the service rendered.

May we talk with you about America?

Central Office in the Far East:

Shanghai

Corner Kiukiang and Kiangse Roads
Other branches in
Canton—Changsha—Hankow—Hongkong—Manila—Peking—Tientsin

Asia Banking Corporation

Yew York

CAPITAL U.S. $4,000,000 SURPLUS U.S. $1,100,000

STOCKHOLDING BANKS]

Anglo and London, Paris National Bank, San Francisco
Bankers' Trust Company, New York City
Continental & Commercial National Bank, Chicago, Ill.
First National Bank of Portland, Oregon
Guaranty Trust Company of New York
Guardian Savings & Trust Company, Cleveland, Ohio
Mercantile Bank of the Americas, New York City
National Bank of Commerce, Seattle, Washington
National Shawmut Bank, Boston, Mass.

PARK-UNION

FOREIGN BANKING CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE: 56 Wall Street, New York

Fully Paid Capital and Surplus $2,250,000

OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY

The National Park Bank, New York   Union Bank of Canada

DIRECTORS:

Richard Delafield
Stuyvesant Fish
Gilbert G. Thorne
Cornelius Vanderbilt
R. H. Williams
E. C. Hoyt
A. P. Villa
Sir Wm. Price
H. B. Shaw
R. O. McCulloch
Stanley E. Elkin
Stephen Haas
F. E. Kenaston
W. J. Dawson
F. L. Appleby
T. Fred Aspden

Charles A. Holder, President

BRANCHES:

SAN FRANCISCO
PARIS
TOKYO
SEATTLE
YOKOHAMA

SHANGHAI BRANCH:

No. 1 KIUKIANG ROAD
TELEPHONE CENTRAL 1174

THE SHANGHAI COMMERCIAL & SAVINGS BANK LTD.

9 Ningpo Road

Capital (registered)...........	$1,000,000.00
Capital (paid-up)	655,900.00
Deposits (June 30, 1919)......	5,242,000.00

Branches and Agents in all principal cities of China.

Correspondents in London, Paris, New York, San Francisco, Chicago, Tokyo, Kobe and Osaka.

Your business is solicited.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000 one-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthellot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

Head Office
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.
Branches in Marseille, Vladivostock, Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunanfou

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generalle pour Favoriser le Development du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
London City & Midland Bank Ltd.
In New-York: Redmond & Co.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana Credito Italiano

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency.

G. LION, Manager.

中孚銀行
Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917.)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.
Head Office: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital ..	$2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	$1,020,000
Reserve Fund	$ 20,000

Managing Director:
T. CLARENCE SUN
Deputy Managing Director:
NIEH CHI-WEI

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

Tientsin
Shanghai
Peking
Hankow
Nanking
Yangchow
Hsuchow
Pengpu
Changchun
Antung
Kiukiang
Chinkiang
Soochow
Wusieh
Hangchow
Ningpo
Shaoshing
Canton
Hongkong
Changteh
Chengchow
Tsinkiangpu
Yokohama
Ichang
Changsha
Shansi
Wuhu
London
New York
S. Francisco
Boston
Tokio
Kobe
Osaka

And also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
S. 441 Ningpo Road.
Tel. Central 1929 Managers' Office.
Tel. Central 2618 General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager,
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager.

Provisions Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market compiled on December 9, 1919.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	"	16-20
Pork	"	25-30
Veal	"	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	16-18
Cod	"	16-18
Mandarin	"	20-30
Mackerel	"	20-25
Pomfret	"	20-25
Salmon	"	16-18
Samli	"	none
Soles	"	18-20
Whitebait	"	20-24
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	$2.00-$2.50
Duck	"	40-60
Hare	each	30-35
Eggs	per doz.	18-20
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	80-1.00
Partridge	"	40-45
Pheasant	"	50-55
Pigeons	"	16-18
Quail	"	14-16
Snipe	"	14-16
Teal	"	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	45-50
Woodcock	each	40-50
Wild Duck	"	30-35
Wild Geese	"	40-50
Wild Pigeons	"	10-12
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	"	16-20
Bananas	"	4-5
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	25-30
Lemons	each	4-5
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Oranges	per lbs.	8-10
Peaches	per lb.	none
Pears	"	10-12
Persimmons	"	none
Peeboes	"	none
Plums	"	none
Pumeloes	each	15-20
Pineapples	"	10-12
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	"	14-15
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bread Beans	per lb.	8-10
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Cabbage	each	3-5
Carrots	per bunch	2-3
Cauliflower	each	30-60
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	"	8-10
Green Corn	each	1-3
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	"	6-8
Parsnips	per bunch	3-4
Peas	per lb.	15-18
Potatoes	per picul	$2.50-$3.00
Spinach	per lb.	3-4
Tomatoes	"	5-6
Turnips	per bunch	1-2
Grain And Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lbs.	—
Flour, Australian	"	$3.60
Flour, Shanghai	"	$2.40
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$7.20
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	"	17
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 18.50
Stove Coal	"	Tls. 22.00
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-$4.00

E. KILNER,
Chief Inspector.

Kaiser Resisted Accepting Abdication To Bitter End

Wilhelm In Seclusion For Two Days After Signing Away Throne Showed Signs Of Cheer At Amerongen Only When Joined In Exile By The Kaiserin

(The writer of these remarkable revelations is a member of Count Bentinck's household of Amerongen, the Dutch castle to which the ex-Kaiser fled after the defeat of his army. This gentleman has been in close contact with the fallen monarch throughout his exile, and describes these intimate incidents first hand.

By Constantine Van Der Veer
(A Member of Count Bentinck's Household)

The German Emperor's extreme nervousness and his outburst of passion during the first dinner under Count Bentinck's roof at Amerongen, Holland, caused such anxiety to his suite that after the Kaiser had withdrawn for the night General von Falkenhayn, formerly Chief of the Great General Staff of the German Army, who had arrived in Holland a few hours after the Kaiser, called on Count Bentinck to express his regret officially.

The Count with the tact and courtesy of a genuine nobleman, said that he could quite appreciate the mental strain from which the "All Highest" was suffering, and trusted that his daughter's suddenly leaving the table would be excused, "as we have," the Count said, " a very quiet household here. We are not accustomed to such excitement as we have had in the last few hours."

WARNED OF COMPLICATIONS

Then the Count asked General Falkenhayn:

"How long may one anticipate the honor of being the Kaiser's host?" And there was a wealth of significance in his voice.

Falkenhayn hesitatingly said: "At the moment I am afraid that I cannot state definitely. So much depends upon the course of events in Germany."

"But surely, General, you have some idea. I was told that the Kaiser would only remain with us for two days, and that he would be accompanied by only two or three gentlemen. I can forsee difficulties, perhaps of an international character, if the visit is extended indefinitely."

The General laughed, roughly I thought.

"Ah, Herr Count," he said, "this is, I think, a matter which we should discuss in private."

Taking the hint so broadly given, I left them to continue the discussion. I learned later that the Count had intimated to the General that many serious complications would ensue if he, a Dutch subject, continued to give shelter and allow perfect freedom to armed officers of one of the belligerent countries, a suggestion which in reality had come from official circles to Count Bentinck.

The General, on being given this polite hint that his company and the company of the other officers was not welcome in Holland, appeared greatly surprised, but he undertook to communicate with Von Hindenburg, under whose orders he was. The result was that within a few days the imperial train had left Holland, taking with it the majority of the enormous suite, including General Falkenhayn. Three officers—Count Moltke, Count Platen and Major Hirschleid—were left at Amerongen, together with a few men servants, including the Kaiser's faithful attendant, Krausler, but the officers gave it out that they had renounced their military rank.

Before the departure of General Falkenhayn the Kaiser and he had a long talk, and there was a touching scene in the hall of the castle as Falkenhayn was about to leave.

FALKENHAYN SALUTES

Falkenhayn appeared to feel the parting with the Kaiser keenly. Standing rigidly at attention, he saluted His Majesty, but Wilhelm, putting aside all formalities, clasped the General's hand, and, shaking it warmly, said: "For the present, farewell, I trust to you."

Falkenhayn, with other officers, entered the waiting motor, which was quickly driven away. The Kaiser for some time, a solitary figure, at the top of the step leading from the hall looking in the direction in which the car had vanished, and at length, with a sigh, turned, and, without a word to any, stalked up the staircase.

Wilhelm soon seemed to get over the parting, for after luncheon was served to him in his own rooms he sent for Count Bentinck, and later the two, accompanied by the three officers, went into the grounds of the castle. The moat which surrounds the castle appeared to arouse the greatest interest in the Kaiser.

He asked many questions concerning it, and, with almost a boyish laugh, turning to the German Major Hirschleid, remarked:

"Modern artillery science has rendered these moats useless. Like the Dutch, the French retain the moated castles, but these formed no obstacle to your brave Prussians. Eh, Herr Major?" he asked, addressing Major Hirschleid.

One thing which I have learned of the Kaiser during his stay at Amerongen is that he possesses a most vivid imagination, and that he comes firmly to believe many of the fancies which his extraordinary brain creates. I heard him relating to the Count a wonderful adventure which befell him during the operations in France.

"Do you know Count," he said, "I very nearly lost my life in one of those old moats in France? It was a pitch dark night, and the British were shelling the locality heavily. I could not resist the desire to see how my brave troops were faring during the terrible ordeal, so, despite the pleadings of my staff that I should remain under cover, I ventured over the drawbridge of a moat and stood exposed to the fire.

"The soldiers were standing as firm as ever, while their comrades were being blown to eternity. A shell burst within a few yards of the spot where I was standing. The old bridge was shattered, and I was flung into the icy water. Hampered by my heavy uniform, I was in great danger of being drowned, when one of the soldiers plunged in and hauled me to safety."

The Count was greatly interested and expressed his admiration for the soldier when the Kaiser said: "I have never had that man out of my sight. Do you know who that hero was? It was my man Krausler. Somehow in regard to him I feel that he has been sent by God to protect me."

MUCH GIVEN TO ROMANCING

This story I found upon inquiry was pure romance on the part of the Kaiser, a tendency to which he was much given at certain periods.

Soon after the arrival of the Kaiser was known, Amerongon became the center of world interest. Journalists, representing papers in America and the Entente countries, as well as those published in neutral countries, swarmed into the little village, and never in their history did the villages reap such a golden harvest. These men and women were ready to pay high prices for information.

Letters, telegrams and special messengers by the score were received at the castle from these enterprising individuals who sought to interview the Kaiser, and the telephone was never silent until the Count, at the request of one of the officers, gave instructions that no call was to be put through by the telephone operator.

Wilhelm was considerably worried by these attentions, for the very idea that he was a likely subject of interview made him angry.

"How dare they presume to think that I am going to meet them and let them talk to me?" he asked excitedly. "The press of the world has treated me abominably and wilfully misrepresented my actions. After all these insults and indignities they have the audacity to ask me to receive them!'

Fearing that a journalist would waylay him in the village or even in the grounds of the castle, the Kaiser for some days refused to leave the castle, and meanwhile extra guards were stationed at the gates and in the grounds. Every stranger who approached the castle was stopped and questioned closely, and even the villagers, who had been accustomed to come up to the castle on various local matters, were prevented from doing so. On more than one occasion the Kaiser declared that he would shoot any person who attempted to take the liberty of addressing him uninvited.

Photographers also swarmed into the village, and the most ingenious schemes were mapped out and attempted to be put into operation for the purpose of securing a snapshot of the Kaiser in exile.

One came very near to achieving his ambition, and but for the vigilance of the officers accompanying the Kaiser on a walk which he was taking a few days after the first excitement had died down he would have gained his object.

Eluding the guards in the darkness of the early hours of the morning, the man climbed, with his camera, into a tree and there waited patiently in the bitter cold in the hope that the Kaiser would pass that way. As it happened, the Kaiser did decide to walk with the three officers and Count Carlos, to whom he appeared to take a great liking, in the direction of the concealed camera man.

In the excitement of the moment the photographer made a movement which, owing to the absence of foliage, was noticed by the advance guard who went ahead of the Kaiser to make sure that there were no suspicious persons in hiding along the route to be taken. They at once gave the warning, and the man was compelled to come down.

AMERICAN NEARLY SUCCEEDS

Another attempted coup which nearly succeeded was made by an American when the Kaiser was suffering from some indisposition, and a doctor was summoned by telephone from Amsterdam. The news must have leaked out, and about the time that the doctor was expected to arrive there drove up to the castle in a mudspattered motor an entire stranger, who informed the guards that he was the doctor who had been summoned by telephone from Amsterdam. As none in the castle was acquainted with the doctor, and as he was expected, no suspicion was aroused.

The stranger was shown into the library, where Dr. Foerster, the Kaiser's own medical man, who is living at Amerongen, had an interview with him and explained to him the Kaiser's symptoms. The "specialist from Amsterdam" undoubtedly had had a medical training, and was able, owing to his knowledge of medicine, to carry off the part. All might have gone well had not Dr. Foerster prolonged the interview and insisted in giving to the "specialist" the most minute and elaborate details of the royal patient's illness and medical history.

It was during this prolonged interview that Major Hirschleid burst into the room and summoned Dr. Foerster.

The "specialist" jumping from his seat, exclaimed. "Is the Kaiser worse? I will see him at once." He made his way into the hall, where he found himself confronted by a third man in civilian clothing, who excitedly shouted, "Imposter!"

The intruder put a bold face on the situation and said, "I do not understand. Who is this man?"

"I am the specialist who was summoned from Amsterdam," replied the stranger, mentioning his name. "I can see the trick which has been played. Now I understand how it was that the tires of my car were all badly cut and burst. I see the reason for the nails in the roadway. Scoundrel."

It was with difficulty that the doctor was restrained from violently assaulting the other man.

"We can soon decide which is the specialist in medicine," said the major.

"We will search the pair, for perhaps neither is the man we have summoned."

By means of documents in his possession, the second arrival was soon able to convince Dr. Foerster and the others of his household that he was the genuine specialist, while the man who had first arrived was found in possession of a number of cards, as well as letters, which proved him to be an English adventurer. He was escorted out by the guards, but was not arrested.

SCANDAL WAS TO BE AVOIDED

The Kaiser was not found to be seriously ill, his sufferings being attributed by the specialist to nervous strain. Gentle exercise was prescribed, and acting upon this advice the Kaiser was induced to undertake the sawing of wood blocks, a pastime which for many weeks was an obsession with him. Under this treatment there can be no doubt that the Kaiser's health, both mentally and physically, improved.

KAISERIN JOINS HIM IN EXILE

It is not generally known how it was that the Kaiserin came to join her husband in exile. Her Majesty was lying seriously ill in Berlin, and the Kaiser was continually inquiring, both by telegram and telephone, as to her condition. Special couriers were constantly passing to and from Berlin, but whether these men brought only messages concerning the Kaiserin's condition is a matter of considerable doubt.

The German papers, which were received daily, and of which the Kaiser was a great reader, at this time contained, of course, full accounts of the chaotic state into which Germany had been plunged and considerable doubt was cast upon the genuineness of the Kaiser's abdication. The Socialists were openly declaring that the abdication as King of Prussia had never been secured legally.

They were demanding the signing of a deed, which should be drawn up in Berlin by themselves, and an intimation was allowed to reach the Kaiser that unless he was prepared to sign such a document difficulties might possibly be put in the way of the Kaiserin being allowed to join him at Amerongen, which, it was well known, was the keen desire of both husband and wife.

There is little doubt that this particular pressure played an important part in inducing the Kaiser to genuinely abdicate and, at Amerongen Castle on November 28 last year, sign a document which had been drafted in Berlin and brought to Holland by Falkenhayn himself, who made a special journey for the purpose.

When General Falkenhayn arrived at Amerongen on the morning of November 27, bearing the document, although his visit came to us as a surprise, it was evidently anticipated by the Kaiser. The officer was conducted to the Kaiser's suite by Count Plafen, and the two were left together. They remained closeted in the Kaiser's private room for a considerable time, and Major Hirschleid told me afterward that those who remained outside the apartment were at times extremely nervous, since the Kaiser's voice could be heard raised to a high pitch. Falkenhayn's task of placing this document, which was a legal abdication, was undoubtedly a very trying and difficult one.

"I cannot and will never agree to this," the Kaiser was heard to say more than once.

Eventually Falkenhayn, whose face was strained and drawn, left the Kaiser, who, refusing to take any food, for hours paced backward and forward over the floor. The General refused to say a word to the other officers of what had happened.

AFFECTIONATE REUNION

On the following day an interview, which lasted an hour, took place, and it must have been during this the Kaiser unwillingly placed his signature to the document. Thus it was that Wilhelm of Hohenzollern, resisting the inevitable to the last, renounced the throne of Prussia and officially terminated his career as German Emperor.

Falkenhayn left the castle hurriedly bearing with him the precious document, and for two days the Kaiser refused to leave his apartments. He was moody and dejected, refused food, and treated the members of his suite in the most brusque manner. Only Krausler appeared to have any influence over him. In this man's hands he became almost docile.

The next surprise came when we were informed some little time later that the Kaiserin would arrive at Amerongen to join her husband. It was a bitterly cold morning when three motor cars were despatched from the castle to Maasbergen station. In these travelled Count Moltke, Count Plafen, Major Hirschleid, Count Bentinck and the count's daughter.

The Germans took with them a large quantity of luggage, and Major Hirschleid, bidding me farewell, told me that he and the other officers were returning to Germany, since the Kaiser now had no further need of their services, and was going to live the life of a private gentleman.

During the absence of the cars the Kaiser displayed the utmost impatience. He walked about the long gallery of the castle and often peered through the windows looking out upon the direction in which the Empress would come. At last over the flat roads the Kaiser saw the cars approaching. Like a schoolboy he came bounding down the stairs and hurried to the door. Before the man servant could open it, the Kaiser had done so, and stood bareheaded in the bitter cold waiting.

The first car, in which was riding the Empress. Countees Von Keller and Count Bentinck's daughter, came quickly up the drive. The exiled monarch rushed impetuously to meet it, and, flinging open the door, embraced the Empress affectionately. He assisted her to alight from the car, and, ignoring the other ladies, placed his arm around her waist and, like a lover, led her into the castle.

It was a most touching scene. Tears of joy flooded Wilhelm's eyes, while on the face of the Kaiserin was a happy, contented smile. The whole company, anxious not to intrude, stood back while Wilhelm and his consort entered the castle and proceeded to their apartments. One would never have credited the Kaiser, the great war lord with such sincerity and affection.

Former General In French Army Now Chief Of Czecho-Slovak Forces

General Pelle

General Pelle, who served with the French Army during the war, was recently appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Czecho-Slovak forces.

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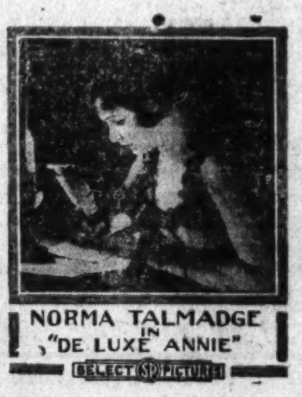

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HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Loongwo**, 3,925 Tons, Captain Findeison, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Tuesday, December 16**, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Telephone Central 241, Extension for Freight and Passage. Outside office Hours. Central 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Tafoo Maru**, Capt. J. Taniguchi, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Tuesday, Dec. 16**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. **Hwahta**, Capt. Geo. H. Mayne will leave on **Wednesday** night. For Freight or Passage, apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

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HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tatung**, Captain Williams, will leave from the French Bund on **Wednesday, December 17**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Wuchang**, Captain Pickard, will leave on **Thursday, December 18**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

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HANKOW & PORTS—The Co.'s Steamer **Suiyang Maru**, Capt. H. Yamasita, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Friday, December 19**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage, apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Poyang**, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, December 23**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The Str. **Kiangteen**, Captain D. D. Ross, will leave on **Tuesday** afternoon at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW & KEELUNG.—The Str. **Kohoku Maru**, Captain M. Tsubaki, will be despatched from the Co.'s Y'poo Wharf on **Dec. 16**, at 8 a.m. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4**, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

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NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hsin Peking**, Captain Roberts, will leave from the French Bund on **Wednesday, December 17, at 4:30** p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Sinkiang**, Capt. W. J. Barkus, will leave from the French Bund direct for the about ports on **Thursday, Dec. 18**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents Freight Tel. No. 77 Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW AND HONGKONG, CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Yingchow**, Captain E. B. Simons, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, Dec. 20**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. **Chicago Maru**, Captain S. Yamane will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **December 21.** For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shantung**, Captain Monkman, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Tuesday, December 23**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

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WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shuntien**, Captain Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, December 16, at 3 p.m.** For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

CHINWANGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Kansu**, Captain N. Robertson, will leave on **Tuesday, December 16**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Tean**, Captain Wm. McDonald, will leave from the Watung Wharf on **Saturday, December 20**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

DAIREN.—The Str. **Keelung M.** Capt. Y. Fukami, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yang'poo Wharf on **December 24**, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

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FOR HAMBURG and LONDON (Via Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Antwerp and Rotterdam.

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
*BORNEO MARU ...	18,000	K. Tahido,	Dec. 29	Dec. 31
HIMALAYA	15,000	S. Yamaga,	Beg. of Jan.	
*AMUR MARU	18,000	I. Hamada,	February	

FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver) via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama.

In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.

MEXICO MARU ...	12,000	K. Kamiya,	Dec. 27	Dec. 29
ARABIA MARU	12,000	T. Saito,	Jan. 21	Jan. 22

FOR HONGKONG

CHICAGO MARU	12,00	S. Yamane,	Dec. 20	Dec. 21

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Dairen direct).

KEELUNG MARU	3,000	Y. Fukami,	Dec. 22	Dec. 24

FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Foochow, Keelung and Takao).

KOHOKU MARU	5,000	M. Tsubaki,	Dec. 14	Dec. 16

*Fully booked for passage.

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to South America, New Orleans, South Africa, Austria, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai,

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. Yangtszepoo Wharf, Wayside
Tel. Nos. East 208 and 209 Union Building, 4 The Bund
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, Shanghai, Tel. Nos. C. 4233, 4234 and 4235.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

FOR SEATTLE

S.S. "ENDICOTT"..................Sails DEC. 17
S.S. "ELKTON"........................Sails About DEC. 21
S.S. "ELDRIDGE"......................Sails About DEC. 30
S.S. "EDMORE"........................Sails About JAN. 19
S.S. "CITY OF SPOKANE"............Sails About JAN. 29

FOR PORTLAND

S.S. "WAWALONA"....................Sails About JAN. 20

Through Bills of Lading issued to all United States and Canadian Overland Points.
FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO
THE ADMIRAL LINE
53 SZECHUEN ROAD.

JOHN J. GORMAN, GENERAL AGENT
FRED C. CHARMAN AGENT.

Telegraphic Address—ADMIRALINE.
Telephone, Central 1471

JAMES MAGILL & Co.

Cargo delivered at any Address in Shanghai.
Furniture and Curios Packed for Shipment by Expert Packers
SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS.
Telephone 1848 83. Szechuen Road

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO

AMERICAN STEAMERS
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu		For Hongkong via Manila	
S.S. Ecuador	Jan. 3	S.S. Ecuador	Dec. 17
S.S. Colombia	Jan. 31	S.S. Colombia ..	Jan. 19
S.S. Venezuela	Feb. 28	S.S. Venezuela	Feb. 2

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

CARGO STEAMERS
"West Conob" "West Vaca" "West Sequana"
"Archer" "West Inskip" "West Caddoa"
"West Selene" "West Neris"

EAST INDIA SERVICE
SAILINGS FROM MANILA (subject to Change)

For Saigon, Singapore, Calcutta and Colombo	For San Francisco via Honolulu
S.S. Santa Cruz ...Dec. 15	S.S. Colusa.. about Jan. 10

PANAMA SERVICE
Regular Sailings from San Francisco
MEXICO—CENTRAL AMERICA—PANAMA

BALTIMORE SERVICE
Sailings from San Francisco via
Central America, Panama Canal, Puerto Colombia and Havana

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5056 Cable Address "Solano"

T. K. K.

SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.)

Imperial Japanese and U.S.M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.
SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

TENYO MARU .... December 21
SHINYO MARU .... January 18 1920
KOREA MARU .... February 26 „
TENYO MARU .... March 14 „

All steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performance, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

Lay-Over privileges allowed to all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, and CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LD.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Manager.
North China Insurance Co.'s Buildings
Telephone No. 3229. Entrance 71 Szechuen Road.

STRUTHERS AND DIXON

INCORPORATED

Operating Far Eastern Service for account of United States Shipping Board.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO:		FOR SAN FRANCISCO:	
S.S. West Cajoot	Dec. 29	S.S. West Cajoot	Jan. 22
S.S. Hathaway	Dec. 26	S.S. Hathaway	Jan. 28
		FOR SEATTLE:	
		S.S. Brave Coeur	Jan. 1

FLEET

"West Cactus," "West Cajoot," "West Helix," "West Henshaw," "West Ison," "West Segovia," "West Islip," "Western Glen," "Bakersfield," "Devolente," "Editor," "Stanley," "Vinita," "Brave Couer," "Hathaway," Elkhorn."

Through bills of lading issued to all overland points in United States and Canada.

Shanghai Office, No. 7 Jinkee Road, Telephone Central 2557
L. EVERETT, Vice Pres. J. S. EMENS, Agent.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

Passengers and Freight
S.S. "NANKING"
(15,000 TONS)
S.S. "CHINA" (10,200 TONS) **S.S. "NILE"** (11,000 TONS)
(SUBJECT TO CHANGE)
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

S.S. "NILE". ....DEC. 23rd
S.S. "NANKING" ....JAN. 16th
S.S. "CHINA" ....FEB. 3rd
*S.S. "NANKING" does not call at NAGASAKI

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

S.S "NANKING" ....JAN. 3rd
S.S. "CHINA" ....JAN. 21st

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, freight rates, etc., apply to
J. P. WILLIAMS,
AGENT.
CORNER SZECHUEN & KIUKIANG ROADS
PHONE CENTRAL 4773 Cable Address: "CHIMAIL"

SHIPPING

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE MAIL SERVICE.

For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles and England.

	Tons	Capt.	
SADO MARU	12,500	T. Hori,	Dec. 22
KITANO MARU	16,000	F. E. Cope,	Jan. 5

EUROPEAN LINE AUXILIARY CARGO SERVICE.

For Portsaid, Marseilles, Liverpool via ports.

PENANG MARU	11,500	G. Shinomiya,	Dec. 30
AWA MARU	12,500	S. Hirata,	Jan. 18

For Portsaid, London, Antwerp and Hamburg via ports:

DURBAN MARU		E. Takahashi,	Dec. 24
TOYAMA MARU	15,000	K. Yasuhara,	Jan. 10

AMERICAN LINE

For Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington, Shanghai, Kobe and Osaka Line (Via Moji).

	Tons	Capt.	
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	T. Irisawa,	Dec. 19
KATORI MARU	19,000	E. Tozawa,	Jan. 25

NEW YORK LINE Via PANAMA.

TOKUSHIMA MARU .. 15,000 Y. Okuno, about Dec. 28

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

	Tons	Capt.	
KASUGA MARU	7,000	K. Inatsu,	Dec. 19
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	T. Terada,	Dec. 26
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Y. Yoshida,	Dec. 29

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji).

	Tons	Capt.	
TAKESHIMA MARU	4,500	D. Awoshima,	Dec. 17
YAWATA MARU	7,000	H. Nojiri,	Dec. 20
OMI MARU	7,000	M. Yamamaki,	Dec. 24
KUMANO MARU	7,000	M. Yamasaki,	Dec. 27

FOR JAPAN

	Tons	Capt.	
INABA MARU	12,500	T. Kusano,	Dec. 17

FOR HONGKONG

	Tons	Capt.	
KASHIMA MARU	19,000	M. Machida,	Feb. 7

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

	Tons	Capt.	
KATORI MARU	19,000	E. Tozawa,	Dec. 31

AUSTRALIAN LINE (Sailing From Hongkong).

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).

	Tons	Capt.	
TANGO MARU	14,000	M. Nishimura,	Dec. 24
NIKKO MARU	10,000	G. Yamazaki,	Middle of Jan.
AKI MARU	12,500	S. Shibata,	middle of Feb.

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
November 1, 1919, and until further notice

Mail 101.	Mail 3.	Miles		Peking-Mukden Line		Mail 4.
20.35	8.35	0	dep.	Peking	arr.	19.50
23.45	11.12		arr.	Tientsin-Central	dep.	17.00
23.50	11.17	84	dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	16.53
24.00	11.25		arr.	Tientsin-East	dep.	16.45
19.35	..	524	arr.	Mukden	dep.	..

Local 5.	Mail 3.	Exp. 1.	Miles		Tientsin-Pukow Line		Exp. 2.	Mail 4.	Local 6.
19.50	10.10	11.30	0	dep.	Tientsin-East	arr.	16.40	15.05	7.21
20.00	10.20	11.40	2.71	arr.	Tientsin-Central	dep.	16.30	14.55	7.11
20.15	10.40	11.55		dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	16.15	14.39	6.45
0.07	14.13	15.10	78	dep.	Tsangchow	dep.	13.21	11.21	3.16
3.35	17.15	17.56	148	dep.	Techow	dep.	10.45	8.39	23.55
6.50	20.05	20.21	220	arr.	Tsinanfu	dep.	8.06	5.50	20.25
7.									8.
8.00	20.55	20.31	—	dep.	Tsinanfu	arr.	7.56	5.30	18.40
11.14	23.20	22.31	266	dep.	Taianfu	dep.	6.01	3.15	15.54
14.17	1.22	0.34	318	arr.	Yenchowfu	dep.	3.49	0.35	12.23
14.42	1.52	0.49	—	dep.	Yenchowfu	arr.	3.39	0.02	11.58
18.33	4.54	3.16	377	dep.	Lincheng	dep.	1.20	21.24	8.28
21.27	6.39	4.50	420	arr.	Hsuchowfu	dep.	23.36	19.20	5.20
9.									10.
7.25	7.00	4.57	—	dep.	Hsuchowfu	arr.	23.29	19.00	19.56
13.10	11.08	8.33	523	arr.	Pengpu	dep.	19.53	14.55	18.36
13.25	11.18	8.40	—	dep.	Pengpu	arr.	19.46	14.37	13.16
18.26	15.15	11.52	600	dep.	Chuchow	dep.	16.48	10.50	8.27
20.05	16.48	13.00	631	arr.	Pukow	dep.	15.30	9.20	6.40

N. Exp.	Exp.	Miles		Shanghai-Nanking Line		Exp.	N. Exp.
23.00	14.20	0	dep.	Nanking-Ferry	arr.	14.15	6.50
7.00	21.00	193	arr.	Shanghai-North	dep	7.55	23.00

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line

3.55	14.30	d. Yenchowfu a.	11.15	23.40
4.50	15.45	a. Tsiningchow d.	10.20	22.45

Lincheng-Tsaochuang Branch Line

4.50	9.20	21.25	d. Lincheng a.	7.55	17.55	0.40
6.00	10.30	22.35	a. Tsaochuang d.	6.45	16.45	23.30

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST".

The T. P. L. Express Trains are provided with 1st and 2nd class Sleeping, Dining accommodations and 3rd class cars only for 3rd class Through Passengers and servants accompanying 1st and 2nd class passengers.

Passengers travelling on the T. P. L. Express Trains must hold Express Extra Tickets in addition to passenger tickets. Application for Sleeping Accommodation should be made at the earliest possible moment to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.
Tientsin, November, 1919.

Large Display Advertisements intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday

Vessels Loading

For Foreign Ports

TACOMA AND SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B. C. VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Str. Mexico Maru, Captain K. Komiya, 29. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

HAMBURG & LONDON Via Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Antwerp and Rotterdam.—The Steamer Borneo Maru, Captain K. Tahido, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy on December 31. For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central 4234 & 4235.

HAMBURG & LONDON Via Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Antwerp and Rotterdam.—The Steamer Himalaya Maru, Captain S. Yamaga, will be despatched from Shanghai on beginning of **JANUARY 1920.** For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Arabia Maru**, Captain T. Saito, will be despatched on **January 22.** Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. For Freight, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

HAMBURG & LONDON, via HONGKONG, SINGAPORE COLOMBO, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM.—The Steamer **Amur Maru**, Captain H. Hamada, will be despatched from the Shanghai Wharf about **FEBRUARY 1920.** For Freight, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSON KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender Alexandra conveying passengers and mails on board the C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Russia will leave the Customs jetty at 10 a.m.

Thursday, December 18, 1919

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 9. p.m.

Friday, December 19, 1919.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the R.V.F. s.s. Penza will leave the Customs jetty at 2 p.m.

Tuesday, December 23, 1919

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 11 a.m.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For U.S., Canada and Europe:
Per C.P.O.S. s.s. E. of Russia Dec. 27

For Japan
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Takeshima M. Dec. 16

MAILS DUE

From U.S. and Canada
Per P.M. s.s. Ecuador Dec. 17

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1919

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg
TODAY							
Chefoo and Tientsin	Kingsing	..	10.00				
Manila and Hongkong	E. of Russia	..	9.00	..	..	..	..
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Shuntien	14.00	..	..	..	..	..
W'wei, C'foo & T'tsin	do	..	14.00	..	..	..	13.30
Japan Ports	T'shima Maru	19.00	17.00	..	..	—	—
Japan & America via Moji	do	..	..	..	..	..	18.30
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	B20.00		19.30
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..				17.00
Chefoo	Kingsing	10.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Manila Direct	E. of Russia	9.00	..	..	..	..	9.30
Japan, via Kobe	Inaba Maru	19.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
Hankow	Loongwo	..	17.00	..	..	..	18.30
Tientsin	Chekiang	..	14.30	..	..	..	..
V'stok and Siberia via Pukow & Harbin (Daily expect Sunday)	Train		..	..	..	..	..
Ningpo	Hsin Peking	..	15.00	..	17.00	..	17.00
Tientsin	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
TOMORROW							
Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Sinkiang	21.00					
Amoy and Hongkong	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	21.00
Manila direct	Ecuador	15.00	..	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	14.30
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
S'tow, H'kong & C'ton	Kwongsang	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
U.S.A., Canada & Europe.	Melville D.	17.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Australia, via Hongkong	Sinkiang	..	17.00	..	..	..	18.30
Thursday, December 18.							
Nagasaki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe via Canada	Fushimi M.	..	16.00	..	..	..	16.00
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe	Fushimi M.	17.00	..	..	..	..	16.30
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Friday, December 19.							
S'tow, H'kong & C'ton	Yingchow	21.00					
Swatow and Hongkong	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	21.00
Nagasaki and Vladivostok	Penza	..	13.00	..	..	—	12.30
Monday, December 22.							
Hongkong and Canton	Shantung	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00

*Correspondence marked via Suez

B Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30; parcel post 5 p.m. and money orders 4 p.m.

E Registered articles 5 p.m. on previous day.

The Chinese Post Office will close two mails daily for Tsingtao, Tientsin, Peking, etc.

a.—at 21 for S. N. R. 23 o'clock train
b.—at 7 for S. N. R. 7:55 o'clock train

Mails closed by 7:55 train should reach Tientsin only 46 minutes later than those closed for the previous night's train.

VESSELS IN HARBOR AND AT WOOSUNG

Date		From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug. 26	—		Ralph Moller	Br.	M. & Co.
Oct. 7	—		Chinpu		
Oct. 30	—	Cruise	Anamba		
Nov. 3	—	Cruise	Chuentiao	Chi.	Customs
Nov. 8	—		Store Nordiske	Dan.	G. N. T. Co.
Nov. 12	—	Hongkong	Astra	Br.	
Nov. 13	—	Cruise	St. Dominic	Br.	S. Tomes
Nov. 20	—	*Japan	Pingching	Chi.	Customs
Nov. 24	—	Japan	Hwahyih	Chi.	D. & Co.
Nov. 24	—	Japan	Nissho Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai
Nov. 25	—	River ports	Nisshu Maru	Jap.	
Nov. 25	—	Tsingtau	Meifoo	Am.	Socony.
Nov. 26	—		Yeinin Maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
Nov. 28	—	Chinwangtao	Ogawa Maru	Jap.	
Nov. 30	—	Chinwangtao	Yei Maru	Jap.	M. T. Co.
Dec. 1	—		Hwahisin	Chi.	Ch. R. Shaw
Dec. 1	—	Japan	Ceylon	Swed.	E.F.A.
Dec. 2	—	Japan	Yohiko Maru	Jap.	
Dec. 2	—		Taiho Maru	Jap.	
Dec. 3	—		Meichuen	Am.	Socony
Dec. 4	—	River ports	Tientsin	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 6	—	Chinwangtao	Lingyun	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Dec. 6	—	Singapore	Indigirka		
Dec. 6	—	River ports	Arabien		
Dec. 7	—	Seattle	Kiangfoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 8	—	River ports	Waban	Am.	A. Line
Dec. 8	—	River ports	Kweilee	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 9	—		Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 9	—	Japan	Kalomo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Dec. 10	—	Swatow	Ct. Dorise	Fr.	M. M. Cie.
Dec. 11	—	Tientsin, port	Ichang	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 11	—	Cruise	Shawhsing	Chi.	N.S.S.N. Co.
Dec. 11	—	River ports	Likin	Chi.	Customs
Dec. 12	—	Japan	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 12	—	River ports	Tenju Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai
Dec. 12	—	Foochow	Tahung Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Dec. 12	—		Ningshin	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Dec. 13	—	Tientsin, ports	Sagoland	Br.	
Dec. 13	—	Hongkong	Hsinming	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 13	—	Tientsin	Hsinkong	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Dec. 13	—	River ports	Chekiang	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 13	—	River ports	Woosung	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 13	—	River ports	Hwahlee	Chi.	J.M. & Co.
Dec. 13	—	Hongkong	Tachang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Dec. 13	—	Japan	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 13	—	Tientsin, ports	Kaitsu Maru	Jap.	M. S. K.
Dec. 13	—	Tientsin, ports	Kingsing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Dec. 14	—	Dairen	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 14	—	Chinwangtao	Kohoku Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
Dec. 14	—	Hongkong	Hwahkun	Chi.	Y. S. Co.
Dec. 14	—	Swatow	Hsinchang	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 14	—	River ports	Esang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Dec. 14	—	River ports	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 14	—	River ports	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Dec. 14	—	Hankow	Tafoo Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Dec. 14	—	Hankow	Tseangtah 2	Am.	C.I. & E.L. Co.
Dec. 14	—	Japan	Anlan	Br.	A.P. Co.
Dec. 14	—	Japan	Nessei Maru	Jap.	S. Yoko
Dec. 14	—	Tsingtau	Penang Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec. 14	—	Pukow	Mikuni Maru	Jap.	H.H. Co.
Dec. 14	—	Chefoo	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 14	—	Cruise	Upolu	Br.	N.S.S.N. Co.
Dec. 15	—	Dairen	Sumida	Jap.	
Dec. 15	—	Hongkong	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Dec. 15	—	Wenchow	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 15	—	Japan	Irene	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 15	—	Japan	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec. 15	—	Japan	Toyo Maru	Jap.	K.M.A.
Dec. 15	—	Japan	Yashiko Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai
Dec. 15	—	Hongkong	Wakanoura M.	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec. 15	—	River ports	Melville Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Dec. 15	—	River ports	Hwahta	Chi.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Dec. 15	—	River ports	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 15	—	River ports	Tungwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Dec. 15	—		Nanyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Dec. 15	—		Standard Arrow	Br.	A.P. Co.
Dec. 15	—		Shinping	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Dec. 15	—	Hongkong	Cadaretta	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Dec. 15	—		Meinan	Am.	Socony
Dec. 15	—	Vancouver	E. of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.

BENJAMINAND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

Stock	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$430
Chartered	$530 S.
Russo-Asiatic	£80 CNI
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 400 Sa.
North China	$160 B.
Union of Canton	Hk. 195
Yangtsze	$220 S.
Far Eastern Ins. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 20 S.
Fire Insurances.	
China Fire	$138
Hongkong Fire	$340 S.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def.	$247 B.
Indo-China Pref.	$20
"Shell"	220/-
Shanghai Tug ord.	Tls. 41
Shanghai Tug pref	Tls. 37
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 14 S.
Oriental Cons.	25/-
Raub	$2 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$178 S.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 121
New Eng. Works	Tls. 28
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 150
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 98 S.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 67½
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 63 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
S'hai Hotels Ltd.	Tls. 18
China Realty (ord)	Tls. 68
China Realty (pref)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo (ord.)	Tls. 650 B.
E-wo Pref	Tls. 85
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 360
Oriental	Tls. 290
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 305
Kungyik	Tls. 55
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 31 B.
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 83
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	$188
Green Island	$7
Langkats	Tls. 14 B.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
S'hai Sumatra	Tls. 125
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	Tls. 12¼
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford	$88
Moutrie	$32
Watson	$5¾ B.
Weeks	Tls. 11¼
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 7 S.
Amherst	Tls. 0.50
Anglo-Java	Tls. 7 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 2½ B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 21½ B.
Batu Anam 1918	Tls. 0.55
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 1½ B.
Bute	Tls. 0.40 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 0.50
Chempedak	Tls. 6
Cheng	Tls. 1½
Consolidated	Tls. 1¾ B.
Dominion	Tls. 6
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 5½
Java Consolidated	Tls. 11½
Kamunting	Tls. 3
Kapala	Tls. 0.60
Kapayang	Tls. 10
Karan	Tls. 8.10
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 3¼ S.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 9½
Padang	Tls. 8½
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 4
Permata	Tls. 2½
Repah	Tls. 0.75 S.
Samagaga	Tls. 0.55 B.
Seekee	Tls. 1
Semambu	Tls. 0.75
Senawang	Tls. 8
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 0.50 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 6
S'hai Malay pref.	Tls. 8
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1½
Sungala	Tls. 1
Sungei Duri	Tls. 4½ B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 3¼ S.
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.50
S'hai Seremban	Tls. 0.60
Taiping	Tls. 1
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.60
Tebong	Tls. 13½
Slobri	Tls. 2½
Ziangbe	Tls. 3½ S.
Miscellaneous	
C. I & E. Lumber	Tls. 350 S.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 13
S'hai Elec. & Asb	$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 62 B
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 15
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 40
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 25
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 69
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 163¾

S. Sellers. Sa, Sales. B. Buyers.

Benjamin and Potts, 8 Jinkee Rd.

Telephone No. Central 298

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

(MAIN LINE)

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN"

STATIONS		Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local
Shanghai North	dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	....
Jessfield	dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.28	....	15.06	16.06	....
Siccawei	dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.38	....	15.13	16.13	....
Lunghwa Junction	dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....
Shanghai South	dep.	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction	dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*
Sunghiang	dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16.07	17.42	....
Kashai	dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	....	16.58	18.49	....
Kashing	dep.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	....	17.22	19.20	....
Yehzah	dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....
Changan	dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18.24	....	....
Hangchow	dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....
Zahkou	arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....

ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS		Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Zahkou	dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	15.30
Hangchow	dep.	....	....	7.00	8.30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05
Changan	dep.	....	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.38
Yehzah	dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12.39	15.51	18.40
Kashing	dep.	...	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.30
Kashai	dep.	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Sunghiang	dep.	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Lunghwa Junction	dep.	*8.18*	*10.38*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.23*	....
Shanghai South	arr.	*8.35*	*10.55*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....
Lunghwa Junction	dep.	....	10.30	11.35	14.05	....	17.18	18.20	....
Siccawei	dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17.28	18.29	....
Jessfield	dep.	....	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	18.36	....
Shanghai North	arr.	....	11.00	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

(KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE)

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU

Konzenchiao	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35
Kenshangmun	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50
Hangchow	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00
Zahkou	arr.	—	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....

ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Zahkou	dep.	—	10.10	12.25	....	17.20	....
Hangchow	dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Kenshangmun	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Konzenchiao	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant Car

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date		Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Dec.	—	—	New York	Lowther Castle	Br.	D. & Co.
Dec.	16	—	Seattle	Eldridge	Am.	A. Line
Dec.	17	—	New York	Arna	Br.	B. & S.
Dec.	19	—	Seattle	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Dec.	20	—	Seattle	Endicott	Am.	A. Line
Dec.	20	—	New York	Egremont Castle	Br.	D. & Co.
Dec.	21	—	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Dec.	21	—	Seattle	Elkton	Am.	A. Line
Dec.	23	—	San Fancisco	Nile	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Dec.	25	—	New York	Knight Templar	Br.	B. & S.
Dec.	25	—	Vancouver	Methven	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Dec.	26	—	San Francisco	West Ira	Am.	Dollar Co.
Dec.	26	—	Vancouver	Harold Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Dec.	27	—	Vancouver	E. of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Dec.	28	—	Seattle	Brave Couer	Am.	S. & Dix.
Dec.	28	—	New York	Tokushima M.	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec.	29	—	Tacoma	Mexico Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Dec.	30	—	San Francisco	Cadaretta	Am.	Dollar Co.
Dec.	30	—	New York	Celtic Prince	Br	S. Tomes
Dec.	30	—	Seattle	Eldridge	Am.	A. Line
Jan.	3	—	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Jan.	6	—	N. Y. via Panama	Ida	Am.	A. Line
Jan.	7	—	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Jan.	16	—	San Francisco	Hathaway	Am.	S. & Dix
Jan.	17	—	New York	Oanfa	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	17	—	Vancouver	E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Jan.	18	—	New York	EgremontCastle	Br.	D. & Co.
Jan.	19	—	San Francisco	West Hepburn	Am.	Dollar Co.
Jan.	19	—	Seattle	Edmore	Am.	A. Line
Jan.	20	—	Portland	Wawalona	Am.	A. Line
Jan.	22	—	Tacoma	Arabia Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Jan.	22	—	New York	Grace Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Jan.	24	—	Vancouver	E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Jan.	25	—	Seattle	Katori Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan.	29	—	Seattle	C. of Spokane	Am.	A. Line
Jan.	31	—	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Jan.	31	—	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Feb.	3	—	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Feb.	5	—	Vancouver			

[redacted]

Dec.	18	D.L.	Amoy, H'kong, C'ton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
Dec.	18	7.00*	S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Kwongsang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Dec.	20	D.L.	S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
Dec.	21	—	Hongkong	Chicago Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Dec.	23	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
Dec.	28	—	Manila & Hongkong	Katori Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Jan.	3	—	Hongkong	Nanking	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	7	—	Hongkong	E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Jan.	10	—	Manila & Hongkong	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Dec.	16	3.00	W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
Dec.	16	11.00*	Chefoo, Tientsin	Kingsing	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Dec.	16	4.00	Chinwangtao, T'tsin	Chekiang	Br.	B. & S.
Dec.	16	—	Tsingtau	Tencho Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Dec.	16	D.L.	Chinwangtao	Kansu	Br.	B. & S.
Dec.	18	—	T'tao, D'ren, T'tsin	Yusang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Dec.	19	8.30*	Tsingtau, Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Dec.	20	D.L.	Tsingtao	Tean	Br.	B. & S.
Dec.	23	noon	Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S. M. R.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Dec.	16	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Dec.	16	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
Dec.	16	D.L.	Hankow, etc.	Esang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Dec.	16	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tafoo Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Dec.	16	—	Hankow	Esang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Dec.	17	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hwahta	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec.	17	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Nanyang M.	Jap.	N. K. K.
Dec.	17	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
Dec.	18	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec.	18	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Dec.	18	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
Dec.	18	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Talee Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Dec.	19	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
Dec.	19	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Dec.	20	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Waishing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Dec.	21	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec.	22	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Dec.	23	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

*A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT

MEN OF WAR IN PORT

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	
W.T.W.	——		Snipe	Br.	gun-boat
W.T.W.	——		Nightingale	Br.	gun-boat
1 C.	Aug. 18		Wilmington	Am.	gun-boat
S. Creek	Oct. 29		M.A.S. 226	Ital.	sub-chaser
S. Creek	Oct. 29		M.A.S. 227	Ital.	sub-chaser
1 C.	Nov. 15		Shirayuki	Jap.	destroyer
B. N. B.	Nov. 26		Gnat	Br.	gun-boat
2 C.	——		Yodo	Jap.	gun-boat
MMB	Nov. 29		D.Estrees	Fr.	gun-boat
2 C.	Dec. 4		Matsukaze	Jap.	destroyer
9 P.	Dec. 15		Sumida	Jap.	gun-boat

Information For Mariners

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16

High Water at Woosung Bar

(The day tides are higher than the night tides, they are nearly equal at about 4 and 5 o'clock).

Approximate rise, at springs 4 1/4 h; at neaps, 5 h.
fall, at springs 8 1/4 h; at neaps, 7 1/2 h.

A.M.				P.M.			
Time		Range		Time		Range	
H	M	Ft.	In.	H	M	Ft.	In.
7	6	5	6	7	55	3	6

High Water at Tungsha Lightship

(The day tides are higher than the night tides).
Approximate rise, 5 1/2 h; approximate fall, 7 h.

A.M.		P.M.	
H	M	H	M
5	55	6	29

Time of Moonrise, Moonset, Sunrise, Sunset

Moon				Sun				Daylight		Dark	
Rises		Sets		Rises		Sets					
1	11 a.m.	0	55 p.m.	6	53	4	58	6	8	5	43

Mean Barometric Pressure at Shanghai

For December 30.28 in
769.0 mm.

[illegible] MOORE · SHANGHAI
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AUCTION INDEX

TUESDAY, December 16th.—Stock in Trade of Cheap Jack, Broadway 10 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, December 17th.—Sundry sound and damaged cargo at 2.30 p.m.

ecember 18th.—Household Furniture and Sundries
m 10 a.m.

ecember 20th.—A special collection cf rare Postage
Salesroom 2.30 p.m.

[redacted]

XMAS SALE
now commencing
YOU CAN GET SOME
ATTRACTIVE GIFTS
FOR YOUR FRIENDS
at
THE CATHAY LACE CO.
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with "BRILLIANT"
FANCY LAMPS
your home and Tree will be
FAIRY LAND,
and no danger
no trouble.

A-93
1 set 14 lamps with 1 spare and cord with sockets and plug.

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Brilliant Electric Company.
P564, Nanking Road, Shanghai. 'Phone: Central 4907.

ANTI-KAISER EDITOR RILES DUTCH PRESS

Denounced For Suggesting That William Hohenzollern Should Be Extradited

SAID DUTCH WERE MISLED

Writer Is Dutch Representative On League Of Nations Secretariat

The Hague, Oct. 20.—An article entitled "The Seriousness of the Question," appearing recently in the enterprising Journal New Amsterdam, putting forward a new argument on the question of the extradition of the ex-Kaiser, has caused a storm of criticism from the whole press, and the periodicals of Holland, especially as it comes from the pen of the editor, Professor Van Hamel, who is the Dutch representaive on the Secretariat of the League of Nations.

Professor Van Hamel argues that delivery of the ex-Kaiser should not be treated as an ordinary question of positive jurisprudence, but from the viewpoint of the new jurisprudence born in the present era. Ordinary judicial obstacles should not, he writes, be allowed to stand in the way of the former Kaiser's extraditian.

The writer boldly declares that the Dutch public has been so misled and misinformed that it is incapable of judging the question of international right, adding: "How many times during the war have questions been solved in a way exactly contrary to the letter of the law?"

The press is now indulging in scatching comment on van Hamel's arguments, repeating the timeworn arguments and statements about an Arbitrary Court of Entente Judges and the fact that the League is not concerned with trials.

The Handelsbad appears to find consolation in Bonar Law's recent statement that no demand can be made until all the powers have signed the treaty, concluding with the comment, "we are convinced that the trial will not take place now it is known how many of the associated powers are opposed to it."

The Law Journal indulges in a long article protesting in learned fashion against Van Hamel's theories, and against "jurisdiction born of the present era." It is certain, says this journal, that history will judge differently to the Entente statesmen, and it argues that Holland's principles are insulted by such arguments.

The French Government has invited the Netherlands Government to send delegates to the conference on the preparatory work of the League of Nations, particularly the international work on harbors, waterways and railways.

An important conference was held yesterday by the Dutch Association for Studying Militarism, and was attended by the Prince Consort, the Ministers of Justice and Foreign Affairs, the President of the Second Chamber, and other important personages.

Professor Louter of Utrecht University, spoke on Holland's international situation and the League. The Professor pointed out that the war had hurt Holland's prestige and that it was necessary for her to join the League. The League was an American conception, he said, and must not be interpreted according to the letter, but according to Wilson's spirit. The speaker insisted that in spite of many faults in the treaty just signed, Holland should join the League.

Resolutions were passed, being warmly applauded, that the existence of small nations is an indispensable link in the international chain, that Holland must maintain her independence, and must assist in the development of international law.

In connection with new Dutch and other credits to Germany, a large bank is about to be founded, probably at Frankfort or Hamburg called "Auslands Bank." The bank will be run entirely by so-called "Ausland Deutsche" who lived abroad before the war and thus have a thorough knowledge of foreign banking and business methods. A third and much larger credit is being negotiated with Holland.

A German newspaper is about to be started in Holland.

American Minister To Belgium Returns To United States

Mr. and Mrs. Brand Whitlock. INTL.

Mr. and Mrs. Brand Whitlock photographed upon their recent arrival in New York from Belgium. Mr. Whitlock, who is American Minister to Belgium, is en route to Washington for a conference with President Wilson. It has been reported on several occasions that Mr. Whitlock would succeed Mr. Page, who resigned as American Ambassador to Italy.

Shipping Items

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.

The C.M. s.s. Tungwah left Amoy for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Russia from Vancouver, arrived at Woosung yesterday afternoon and will sail for Manila and Hongkong today.

The passenger tender will leave the Customs jetty at 10 a.m.

The I-C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Tean left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The P. and O. s.s. Trazos Montes is expected to arrive in Shanghai tomorrow.

The P. and O. s.s. Dongola is expected to leave Hongkong for Tsingtau today.

The P. and O. s.s. Sangola is due to arrive at Singapore on December 21.

The I-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Suiyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The B.L. s.s. Benvorlich left Yokohama on Thursday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kwangchi left Hsinhwa for Foochow on Sunday.

The C.M. Hsinchi will leave Foochow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Shantung will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow will leave Tsingtao for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The I-C. s.s. Waishing will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The I-C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The I-C. s.s. Wosang left Hongkong for Wuhu on Thursday.

The I-C. s.s. Fooshing left Wuhu for Hongkong and Canton on Sunday.

The I-C. s.s. Tungshing left Tientsin for Hongkong on Sunday.

The I-C. s.s. Chipsang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Helenus, from Liverpool, left singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai last Thursday.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Badenis, from Liverpool, left Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai last Friday at daylight.

The B.I. s.s. Japan from Calcutta, left Hongkong at 6:30 o'clock Sunday morning and is due in Shanghai tomorrow morning.

The P.M. s.s. Ecuador is expected to arrive in Shanghai from San Francisco, Honolulu and Japan ports tomorrow morning and will dock at the China Merchants' Central Wharf.

The C.M. s.s. Taishun left Amoy for Hongkong on Sunday.

The B.I. s.s. Gregory Apcar is expected to leave Calcutta for Straits, Hongkong and Shanghai next Thursday.

Arrivals

Date			From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Dec.	15	—	Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Dec.	15	—	Hongkong	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
Dec.	15	—	Wenchow	Irene	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec.	15	—	Japan		Jap.	N.Y.K.
Dec.	15	—	Japan	Toyo Maru	Br.	K.M.A.
Dec.	15	—	Japan	Yashiko Maru	Jan.	S. Shokai
Dec.	15	—	Japan	Wakanoura M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Dec.	15	—	Hongkong	Melville Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Dec.	15	—	River ports	Hwahta	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Dec.	15	—	River ports	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
Dec.	15	—	River ports	Tungwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Dec.	15	—	River ports	Nanyang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Dec.	15	—			Br.	A. P. Co.
Dec.	15	—		Shinping	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Dec.	15	—	Hongkong	Cadaretta	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Dec.	15	—		Meinan	Am.	Socony.
Dec.	15	—	Vancouver	E. of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.

Departures

Date			For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Dec.	15	—	River ports	Hsinfung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Dec.	15	—	River ports	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
Dec.	15	—	Hankow	Hanping	Chi.	H. Y. P.
Dec.	15	—	Hongkong	Nile	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Dec.	15	—	Tientsin, ports	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
Dec.	15	—	London	Novara	Br.	P.&O.S.N. Co.
Dec.	15	—	London	Mishima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec.	15	—		Meian	Am.	Socony.
Dec.	15	—		Meihu	Am.	Socony.
Dec.	15	—	Chinwangtao	Kwangping	Br.	K.M.A.
Dec.	15	—	Chefoo, Dalny	Tver	Rus.	R.V.F.
Dec.	15	—	Seattle	Javary	Am.	B.A.T. Co.
Dec.	15	—	Cruise	Arare	Jap.	
Dec.	15	—	Cruise	Novaki	Jap.	
Dec.	15	—	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Dec.	15	—	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S.N. Co.

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco	
Tascalusa	Nov. 11
Astral	Nov. 12
Stanley Dollar	Nov. 16
West Harts	Nov. 18
Silver Shell	Nov. 22
China	Nov. 25
Korea Maru	Dec. 5
Venezuela	Dec. 6
Elkhorn	Dec. 7
For Tacoma	
Africa Maru	Nov. 27
Justin	Dec. 10
For Seattle	
Seattle Spirit	Nov. 15
Tokiwa Maru	Dec. 2
Slavic Prince	Dec. 3
Wytheville	Dec. 6
For Vancouver	
Empress of Japan	Nov. 22
Empress of Asia	Nov. 29
For London etc.	
Carnarvonshire	Nov. 13
Glenade	Nov. 14
City of Melbourne	Nov. 18
Tatsuno Maru	Nov. 20
Rhesus	Nov. 22
Tamba Maru	Dec. 1
Cardiganshire	Dec. 2
Carmarthenshire	Dec. 7
Tsushima Maru	Dec. 7
Alps Maru	Dec. 10
Euryades	Dec. 10
Novara	Dec. 15
Mishima Maru	Dec. 15
For Liverpool	
Lycaon	Nov. 8
Teucer	Dec. 13
Memnon	Dec. 14
For Rotterdam	
Hwahchie	Dec. 7
For Marseilles	
Yugao Maru	Nov. 18
Indo Maru	Nov. 23
Sphinx	Dec. 9
For Trieste	
Italy Maru	Nov. 14
Scotland Maru	Nov. 18
Yonan Maru	Dec. 1
Nippon	Dec. 8
Shunko Maru	Dec. 13
For Copenhagen	
Peru	Dec. 13
For Novorossisk (Black Sea)	
Vitim	Nov. 15
For Macassar	
Panagis	Dec. 10
For Bombay	
Dilwara	Dec. 14
For Calcutta	
Arratoon Apcar	Dec.
For Singapore	
Unda	Nov. 1
Methven	Nov. 2
For Java Ports	
Tjikini	Nov. 1
Tjilliwong	Nov. 1
Wheatland of Montana	Nov. 2
Kashima Maru	Nov. 30
For New York	
Benoni	Nov. 1
Eurylochus	Nov. 2

Amusements

APOLLO THEATRE
Tonight, December 16th.
"THE VAMPIRES"
A notorious Gang of Criminals Episodes 3rd and 4th entitled
"THE GHOST"
This week you will begin to have that feeling of "what's coming next,"—you know the feeling. Any way there's some dandy play between Charles De La Rue and the Vampires.

LONESOME LUKE
in
"DON'T SHOVE"
THURSDAY NEXT,
NORMA TALMADGE
in
"DE LUXE ANNIE"
A wonderful, select picture
Booking at Robinson's.

ISIS THEATRE
Junction of North Szechuen Road Extension and Jukong Road.

PROGRAMME
for
Tuesday, Wednesday & Thursday, 16th, 17th and 18th December.
"THE TRIUMPH OF VENUS"

A Triumph of Art in Photography. The Greatest Spectacular Scenes in Bathing, Diving and Dancing of Nymphs that have ever been filmed.

The most Fascinating Picture that has ever been presented.

Most Entertaining and Enthralling Story.

Programme includes the 9th & 10th Episodes of
"THE HIDDEN HAND"

TWO SHOWS EVERY EVENING,
Commencing from 7.
Stalls 30 cents & 40 cents;
Dress Circle 50 cents;
Box Seat 60 cents.

TOWA CINEMA
No. 4 Woochang Road

PROGRAMME
for
December 16th, 17th and 18th
A
JAPANESE DRAMA
One of the most interesting plays we have ever shown

AMUSEMENTS

LYCEUM THEATRE
A. D. C.
182nd Production
A Grand Vaudeville Entertaiment
Tuesday, 30th December, 1919
Friday and Saturday, 2nd and 3rd January, 1920
at 9.15 p.m. Sharp.
ALL STAR CAST
LOVELY LADIES LOVELY DRESSES
LOVELY MUSIC

A portion of the proceeds will be devoted to the Funds of the United Services Association.

Booking for the above three performances will open at Messrs. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD., Nanking Road on Friday, 19th December, 1919 for Members only, and on Saturday, 20th December, 1919, for the Public.

By Order,
Wm. ARMSTRONG,
Business Manager.
36912

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMET!
One Night Only
LYCEUM THEATRE
Saturday Next, Dec. 20th
EDGAR WARWICK
ANNOUNCES
A SPECIAL "EDITION"
OF
VANITY FAIR
Positively the last public performance of this talented Co.
in Shanghai
PLAN AT MOUTRIE'S
36926

OLYMPIC THEATRE

PROGRAMME
for
December 16th, 17th & 18th
MARIE DORO
in
"CASTLES FOR TWO"

Showing on Xmas Week
"JOAN THE WOMAN"

Victoria Theatre

Complete New Programme
for
December 16th, 17th, and 18th.
Presenting
HAZEL DAWN
in
"THE HEART of JENNIFER"

A Paramount Picture

APOLLO THEATRE
December 17th at 9.15 p.m.

Under the patronage of the
Russian Benevolent Societies of Shanghai
For the
Benefit of Russian Refugees
SPECIAL CINEMA SHOW
AND
VARIETY ENTERTAMENT
given by the most famous artistes

Prices: Dress Circle $3, Pit and Stall $1.

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